

# Bird-Lore

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## The Prairie Chicken of the Wisconsin Prairies

By ALFRED O. GROSS, Brunswick, Maine

With Photographs by the Author

THE Prairie Chicken, a close relative of the Heath Hen, still holds an important place as a game-bird in certain favorable regions of the Middle West. It is not only maintaining itself, but, unlike the nearly extinct Heath Hen, it is increasing its numbers, especially in those places where public sentiment favors rigid protection.

The recently created Research Bureau of the Conservation Commission of Wisconsin has made among several projects, a comprehensive study of the



THE BURLAP BLIND AMONG THE JACK PINES WITHIN 4 FEET OF THE  
PRAIRIE CHICKEN'S NEST LOCATED NEAR THE PILE OF BRUSH



Prairie Chicken of that state. The practical aspects of the problem are being emphasized, but the investigation is also including every factor which has a bearing on the life of the Prairie Chicken. It is expected that the information gained will assist the State Department in the conservation of this favorite game-bird.

In Wisconsin the Prairie Chicken, with relatively few exceptions, is represented in every county, but it is chiefly in the drainage areas of the central portion of the state that it may be called abundant. Certain of these areas,



THE SEVENTEEN EGGS WERE LEFT UNCOVERED ALTHOUGH THE NEST WAS BUT SLIGHTLY CONCEALED ON ONE SIDE BY THE BRUSH-PILE

within the bounds of the ancient glacial lake Wisconsin, were drained ten to twenty years ago at great expense, but most of this land has never proved a success for agricultural purposes. Today more than 75 per cent of the farms have reverted to the state because of delinquent taxes. This land, though not well adapted for agricultural purposes, does provide an excellent environment for the Prairie Chicken and, incidentally, for such rare birds as the Sandhill Crane, which still breeds in the remote recesses of this prairie region. It is hoped that Wisconsin will see the wisdom of setting aside a large part of this land as a permanent sanctuary for the preservation of its characteristic prairie flora and fauna.

It is encouraging that every farmer interviewed in that region strongly favors rigid protection of the Prairie Chicken. They take great interest in the



birds which inhabit their farms, and it is indeed a rare farmer who will not go far out of his way to save a nest discovered when plowing or cutting the hay crop. During severe winters, when intense cold, and especially deep snows, play hardships, they are always ready to feed the birds to tide them over such trying times. As the snows of winter melt they eagerly listen for the first 'crowing' of the 'Chickens,' which I was told by one observing farmer is a sure sign that spring is near at hand. Strong, favorable sentiment of this kind will do much more than any number of laws designed to protect the birds.



THE COLORS OF THE PRAIRIE CHICKEN BLEND WELL WITH THE GRAYS AND BROWNS OF THE PINE TWIGS, LEAVES, AND GRASS OF HER SURROUNDINGS

Aside from being the most important prairie game-bird, the Prairie Chicken, because of its interesting and striking attributes, is of great interest to students of birds. In this paper an attempt is made to present a few of the secrets of the home-life of the Prairie Chicken obtained from a study conducted on the prairies near Plainfield, Waushara County, Wisconsin, during the summer of 1929. To the westward of Plainfield, as far as the Wisconsin River, there are wide stretches of flat country which lie within the so-called drainage area. Here there are many extensive marshes containing a characteristic flora of reeds and grasses interspersed here and there with sandy islands on which Jack pines, pin cherries, poplars, and a diversity of prairie flowers prevail. In this region twelve nests of the Prairie Chicken were found during the months of June and July, all of which were within a radius of 15 miles of Plainfield.



Of the twelve nests observed, only three ever reached the period of hatching. It was not possible in all cases to establish definitely the cause of nest-destruction, and it was necessary to depend on circumstantial evidence. In two cases the adult birds were killed and the eggs destroyed, presumably by coyotes, as the tracks were found in the sandy soil around the nests and the mass of feathers left behind seemed to indicate the work of such animals. Coyotes are a great menace to ground-nesting birds, and that they constitute a serious problem in Wisconsin is indicated by the fact that during 1928 alone over \$80,000 was expended by the Commission for bounties. In spite of this great toll, these marauders are increasing, as evidenced by the growing numbers taken within recent years. One incubating bird was killed by a Horned Owl; the eggs of another, located in an open, exposed situation, were destroyed by Crows; and in two other nests the eggs mysteriously disappeared without a trace of the intruder. One nest was accidentally destroyed by a plow, and in the case of two others the eggs were deserted. In the latter instances it is problematical whether the incubating birds were taken by some predaceous bird or mammal or were merely frightened away in some manner. If this great loss in nests—75 per cent—is typical, conservationists will do well to give this aspect of the problem special attention. It is reasonable to infer, however, that some of the enemies, such as the coyotes, were directed to the nests by following human tracks, and without my visits to the nests the latter would never have been discovered.

The courtship performances of the Prairie Chicken begin during the first mild days in March and reach their maximum during the month of April. They are continued through the month of May, and a few birds were still 'booming' when I arrived on the prairies the first week of June. One nest was found early in May, but the height of the nesting season, judging from the nests observed and others reported, is in the month of June. Two nests, one at Wausau and one at Wisconsin Rapids, contained eggs when found July 10 and 16 respectively. These very late nests probably represent second attempts after the first set of eggs was destroyed.

The nests studied were in a diversity of situations ranging from a place in the dense grasses of a meadow or prairie to others surrounded by dense shrubbery and, in one instance, the nesting site was chosen underneath a pile of brush at the margin of a dense woodland. Within close range of all of these nesting sites, however, there were considerable areas of open prairie land, marshes, or meadows which apparently are essential features of the Prairie Chicken environment. The nests were placed usually in shallow natural hollows, but in a few cases it was evident that the nesting bird had made an excavation and then moulded the cavity to conform to the shape of her body. A small quantity of grass-stems and leaves were added, but the lining in some instances was little more than the bent-over grass which was pressed into position by the nesting bird. The number of eggs varied from seven to one



set of seventeen eggs. A nest of the Prairie Chicken containing twenty-one eggs was also reported, but such large sets may represent the eggs of two females which have used a common nest.

In order to make a more intimate study of the home-life of the Prairie Chicken, a blind was placed within 4 feet of a nest located beside a brush-pile among the trees of a Jack pine grove. The nest was protected on the brush side but otherwise it was in an open situation with but little vegetation to conceal the eggs or the nesting bird, a splendid condition for photography and



FEMALE BIRD APPROACHING THE NEST

general observation. Two days later, at the time of the next visit, the bird was on the nest and I was able to enter the blind from the rear without causing her to leave. By carefully manipulating two burlap curtains, one of which was pierced by the lens of the camera, it was possible to take a series of pictures without arousing the suspicions of the nesting bird. It was evident that the bird had become accustomed to the blind which was now a part of her environment, not to be feared any more than the Jack pines and the brush-piles. She registered an interest in the camera shutter and other noises inside of the blind, but did not seem to associate them with danger any more than she did the calls of the Crows and the hum of a tractor in a distant field. The nesting Prairie Chicken seemed restless and made much more of a task of incubation than does the Ruffed Grouse. She was constantly raising and lowering her head in response to different noises, and even the shadow of a passing cloud was enough to stimulate her. The Ruffed Grouse usually has one particular



position on the nest and remains there almost motionless, whereas the Prairie Chicken was continually shifting her position during the course of the day. One hour she might be facing the camera and the next she would be in the opposite direction. At times she would nervously pick at the nesting material, and not infrequently she would take advantage of some unsuspecting beetle or grasshopper which chanced to come near the nest. The same nervous temperament was observed in other nesting individuals studied and may be a characteristic trait of the species.

During the times of the day when the nest was exposed to the direct rays of the sun, the bird panted desperately in her effort to control her temperature.



THE FIRST CHICK TO HATCH, BUT NOT YET DRY, HAS MADE ITS APPEARANCE. THE PEEPS OF ITS BROTHERS AND SISTERS CAN BE HEARD. THE MOTHER BIRD ANSWERS WITH ASSURING 'CLUCKS.'

At such times she always remained faithful to her task of protecting the eggs from the intense heat. She usually left the nest to feed between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning, and then again in the afternoon about 5 o'clock, after the sun had reached a point behind the pines. She made no attempt to conceal the eggs, and her going was never announced by any special behavior, with the exception of a careful general survey of the surroundings. She would walk off the nest briskly but cautiously, and after some distance she would stop, elevate her head, look about intently, and then, perhaps, continue a few feet before taking flight. She arose with a whirl of wings and invariably flew into the thick underbrush of the pines rather than to the adjoining marsh. After



an absence of thirty minutes to an hour she would suddenly sail into view and alight in the grass about 50 to 100 feet away from the nest. At first she would completely conceal herself, but after being assured all was well she would walk along stealthily though not directly towards the nest. It was not possible to keep her in view at all times, but now and then she would come to an open place, and from this vantage-point she would carefully scrutinize her surroundings. Sometimes she would completely encircle the nest and blind with a wide



THE MOTHER BIRD WITH HER DOUBLE FAMILY OF NINETEEN. ONE CHICK IS APPROACHING THE NEST, ONE IS ON THE RIM, TWO ARE CLOSE TO HER BREAST, AND ONE LITTLE AUDACIOUS FELLOW IS ON ITS MOTHER'S BACK.

radius, and frequently she retraced her steps to make a careful inspection in order to satisfy herself that no spying enemy was near. One could not be sure whether this behavior was prompted by apprehension of harm to herself, fear of revealing the presence of the nest, or by both.

After twenty-three days of incubation the eggs were pipped. Prior to hatching, the eggs were turned often, and frequently the bird rolled her body over them as if to facilitate the process of hatching. On two occasions I saw her elevate her body and reach under to pick out small pieces of the shell and membrane of a pipped egg. I have never before noted this and I am not aware that it is a common practice among Grouse. On the evening of June 5 two of



the eggs were slightly pipped, and on the following morning I could clearly hear the 'peeping' of the young inside the eggs, though at that time none had emerged from their shells. In the afternoon the first youngster, still moist with the fluids of the egg, made his way through the feathers of the parent and staggered about the edge of the nest. Very soon others appeared, and whenever they 'peeped' the old bird responded with a gentle lisping note and at times uttered a hen-like 'cluck' which seemed to have a quieting influence. The young, though poking their heads through the mat of breast feathers frequently, never remained exposed for more than a very short time. By daylight the next morning all of the young were hatched, and by 8 o'clock, after the sun had taken the chill from the air, the mother bird and her brood left the nest.

The second nest studied was located in a marshy area of a typical prairie about 12 miles west of Plainfield. This nest was completely hidden by a luxuriant growth of grasses and prairie flowers, a striking contrast to the open nest in the woods where the Blue Jay, Red-eyed Vireo, Wood Pewee, and Mourning Dove were neighbors. Here the companions of the Prairie Chicken were the Red-winged Blackbirds, Marsh Wrens, Bobolinks, Meadowlarks, and Upland Plovers. The nest was found on May 5 by two boys who were herding cattle and it contained only one egg. According to the boys there were five eggs on May 12, and the set of eleven eggs was completed on May 22 when, apparently, incubation was begun.

In order to keep the grazing cattle from trampling the eggs, a barbed wire fence was built, enclosing a small area about the nest in front of the blind. Cattle are always very curious about any structure placed in their grazing-field and are sure to collect about it. In fact, in the course of a few days after the blind was in position, the cattle had trampled a well-worn path around the enclosure. To these obstinate cattle the grass inside of the wire fence was to be preferred to the many acres in the rest of the great field. The wires were fastened to sides of the blind to facilitate an easy entrance. On one occasion, while I was inside the blind, one of the cows, in attempting to graze inside of the enclosure, entangled her horns in the wire and nearly overturned the blind before she succeeded in extricating herself. In spite of the very unusual disturbance within .5 feet of the nesting bird, the latter never flushed but merely cowed down and remained motionless until the cattle had passed on their way. Should a human being appear at even four or five times that distance, the suspicious bird would take flight in an instant. The bird did not associate fear with the presence of cattle any more than she feared the big burlap blind after she had carefully inspected it and found it to be harmless. It is unfortunate that man, in the eyes of the bird, is one of its greatest dangers.

The behavior of this bird was essentially similar to the first bird studied. She exhibited the same nervous temperament; she assumed the various positions during incubation and employed the same cautions in approaching or



leaving the nest. There was one experience, however, though abnormal in the natural life of the bird, that is worth recording. On June 14, the day the eggs of this nest were to hatch, a family of eight Prairie Chickens picked up in a meadow were given to me by a farmer. I took the young, snugly packed in a box of cotton, with me to the blind. Whenever the young were uncovered they would peep vigorously. The nesting bird exhibited great interest in these calls although she now had an unruly brood of eleven of her own. Her young



THE YOUNG ARE ACTIVE AND ALERT TO LEAVE THE NEST WHEN ONLY A FEW HOURS OLD. THERE ARE FEW CREATURES THAT HAVE A GREATER HUMAN APPEAL THAN THE DOWNY YOUNG OF GALLINACEOUS BIRDS.

seemed insistent on leaving the nest, and if her urgent calls did not bring them to order she used her beak in pulling or pushing them to their places underneath her breast. Her own brood was trouble enough, and these other voices inside the blind were most disturbing to her peace of mind. Finally, I decided to risk one of the orphans by placing it under the burlap in front of the blind. Its peeps were answered by the nesting bird and the little fellow responded to the calls and quickly made its way over the tangled grass to the nest. Much to my surprise, it was readily accepted. This worked so well that I repeated the experiment, and one by one the eight chicks were guided by the calls of the foster mother until all were united into one great family of nineteen chicks.





THE PRAIRIE CHICKEN IS ALERT TO EVERY SOUND AND CAUTIOUS IN EVERY MOVEMENT SHE MAKES IN THE VICINITY OF THE NEST. HER UPLIFTED HEAD GIVES HER NECK AN APPEARANCE OF STRIKING SLENDERNESS.



As the day progressed, the restlessness of the young increased and, finally, at 9 o'clock the old bird slipped off the nest through the rear entrance, leaving the chicks to scramble after her. She went about 5 yards, selected a place among the tall grass, and then called and coaxed them to follow. Each youngster not being brooded kept 'peeping,' and as long as there was a 'peep' the old bird would continue her beckoning calls. It took eight minutes to get them together to the new position. She brooded them for about fifteen minutes and then she suddenly arose and walked through the grass for a distance of 10 yards more to repeat the performance. After the young were well warmed they were moved again, but the sun then came out bright so that the little ones were able to go along without being brooded. The old bird actively searched for food and sometimes called the little ones to share an insect with her. There was comparatively little of this feeding, however, and the young birds foraged for themselves and even led the way as the old bird followed in their wake. It was soon impossible to follow the course of the family, but I could catch occasional glimpses of the old bird's head indicating that her course was toward an aspen grove 100 yards away.

There is a closed season for the Prairie Chicken in Wisconsin this year, and I hope that a goodly number of this brood of nineteen will successfully pass the winter, to rear large families of their own next spring.

### Herding the Birds

By H. H. PITTMAN, Wauchope, Saskatchewan

With a Photograph by the Author

IT IS, I believe, a matter of history that some of the large, flightless birds of the past were herded down to the water's edge by ships' crews in search of fresh meat. Quite recently we have heard of the Penguins of the Antarctic being driven in front of the waiting cameras, and the driving of the moulting Wild Geese to the slaughter-ground, in parts of Siberia, has been described by other writers. In many countries of Europe, Goose-herding is a recognized occupation, and the flocks are moved from place to place much the same way as sheep are.

Something of this occurred to me not very long ago when I was attempting to photograph some Phalaropes in eastern Saskatchewan. The scene was a little muddy slough in a pasture, from which the coarse vegetation had been removed by grazing horses, leaving open, shallow water ideal for both birds and naturalists.

For several days a few Phalaropes had visited this little pond with a promising regularity, and various plans were made to get photographs. The plans, like the hiding tent used, were all good! The only fault was that the birds never entered the field of focus, so that an exasperated photographer had nothing to show for his hours of discomfort. It seemed as if the strip of water



in front of the lens was bewitched, and not a single picture was secured, even in the most promising places.

Matters rested this way for several days, and then, one afternoon, sitting on the bank with a camera, I noticed that as my daughter approached, all the Phalaropes went ahead of her, but without flying or appearing greatly alarmed. This suggested a new plan, so, calling the various members of the family, I



WILSON'S PHALAROPES

had them walk slowly along the bank toward the camera, one behind the other, at short intervals.

The camera was focused on a strip of water between two prominent water-weeds, and within a few minutes I was able to make several exposures. The negatives were not particularly good, but considering the novel means employed to secure them, the pictures are interesting. The birds were herded as surely as sheep are, and, later on, we found that they could be driven to within a few yards of any spot we chose. It was the last yard or two that presented the difficulty.

There are three species of Phalaropes found in Canada, all most engaging little birds, but the kind most likely to be met with on the prairie is Wilson's. The females of this group of birds may well be called the 'new women' of the bird world, for not only are they brighter colored than the males, but they have acquired the habit of shirking responsibility to such an extent that even the hatching of the eggs is left to their partners.



We have many interesting birds in the West and many species where both male and female take turns in sitting, but I believe the Phalaropes are the only ones where the care of the nest is left entirely to the male parent.

The Phalaropes as a group are probably the most easily recognized of all the shore-birds. They are slender, dainty little waders but spend as much time swimming in the open water as other allied species spend wading in the shallows. Most, if not all, of the shore-birds can swim if necessary, but the Phalaropes are the only ones that make a practice of doing so.

Moreover, as if to make identification even more certain, they have a peculiar habit of spinning round and round on the water, in the same way some of the little water-beetles do. This action creates a circular movement in the water which results in bringing food to the surface, and is, therefore, more useful than one would suppose it to be.

## A Hawk Turns

By P. L. MARTIN, Boston, Mass.

SOME time ago I saw an interesting thing happen while I was taking a walk through the woods near my home. It was on the morning of Thanksgiving Day, a rather pleasant, warm morning for that time of year, and without much wind blowing.

The path which I had been following led through a grove of oak trees to the edge of a meadow which is several hundred yards wide. This meadow is surrounded by woods and in the spring is a favorite stopping-place for Warblers which are traveling north. When I had almost reached the opening, I heard a loud chorus of Crow music and knew from the high pitch of the 'cawing' that something unusual was taking place. My companion and I walked quietly to the border of the meadow and looked over the opening toward the noise. There we saw a bunch of ten or a dozen Crows chasing some larger bird near the ground. They flew slowly in our direction, and I saw their



"TWO OR THREE CROWS WERE QUITE NEAR THE HAWK"



quarry was a large Hawk. Two or three Crows were quite near the Hawk, while the others were strung out for some distance. The Hawk did not appear to be much alarmed, although the Crows made a great disturbance. As the chase came nearer I wondered why such a large, powerful bird as the Hawk allowed the Crows to hustle it along in such a manner.

One Crow continued to gain on the Hawk until it was directly over it and was apparently trying to strike at the other bird. Suddenly the Hawk turned



"SUDDENLY THE HAWK TURNED"

over in the air, reached up with its sharp claws, and grabbed the Crow. When the Hawk had taken the Crow, the others stopped following and perched in near-by trees.

Both my friend and I saw this perfectly as the Hawk was only about 35 to 40 yards from us when it struck. Still holding its victim, it glided down to the ground and stood on the Crow. The Hawk saw us as we were only a short distance away from it. A cloud of black feathers went up into the air as it continued to watch us. At this point, a man who had a chicken-coop nearby came running with a rake. The Hawk waited until he was within 15 yards and then jumped into the air, leaving the Crow on the ground. It flew a short way to a big oak and alighted, watching us. The farmer picked up the Crow which was almost dead and which was bleeding in a dozen places and looked as though it had been through a pulp-mill. When the Hawk saw him pick up the Crow, it seemed to decide that its dinner had disappeared and it flew back into the woods toward the Crows.

From its large size and conspicuous red tail it was easily identified as a Red-tailed Hawk, a species rather uncommon near Boston.

## Bird-Lore's Thirtieth Christmas Bird Census

**B**IRD-LORE'S Annual Bird Census will be taken as usual on Christmas Day, or as near that date as circumstances will permit; *in no case should it be earlier than December 21 or later than the 26th*—in the Rocky Mountains and westward, December 20 to 25. Without wishing to appear ungrateful to those contributors who have assisted in making the Census so remarkably successful, lack of space compels us to ask each census-taker to send only *one* census. Furthermore, much as we should like to print all the records sent, the number received has grown too large. Preference will be given to those which follow prescribed rules most carefully and appear most representative of the winter bird-life of the locality in which they were made. Lists of the comparatively few species that come to feeding-stations and those seen on walks of but an hour or two are usually very far from representative. A census-walk should last *four hours at the very least, and an all-day one is far preferable*, as one can then cover more of the different types of country in his vicinity, and thus secure a list more indicative of the birds present. Each report must cover *one day only*, that all the censuses may be comparable.

Bird clubs taking part are requested to compile the various lists obtained by their members and send the result as one census, with a statement of the number of separate ones it embraces. It should be signed by all observers who have contributed to it. When two or more names are signed to a report, it should be stated whether the workers hunted together or separately. Only censuses that cover areas that are contiguous and with a total diameter not exceeding 15 miles should be combined into one census.

*Each unusual record should be accompanied by a brief statement as to the identification.* When such a record occurs in the combined list of parties that hunted separately, the names of those responsible for the record should be given. Reference to the February numbers of BIRD-LORE, 1921-28, will acquaint one with the nature of the report that we desire, but those to whom none of these issues is available may follow the form given below. The date is important, and the species should be given, *in the order of the A. O. U. 'Check-List'* (which is followed by most standard bird-books), with, as exactly as practicable, the number of *individuals* of each species recorded.

Yonkers, N. Y. (to Bronxville and Tuckahoe and back).—Dec. 25; 8 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Clear; 5 in. of snow; wind west, light; temp. 38° at start, 42° at return. Eleven miles on foot. Observers together. Herring Gull, 75; Bob-white, 12 (one covey); (Sharp-shinned)? Hawk, 1; . . . Lapland Longspur, 1. Total, 27 species, about 470 individuals. The Longspur was studied with 8-power glasses at 30 ft.; blackish breast, reddish nape and other points noted.—JAMES GATES and JOHN RAND.

These records will be published in the February issue of BIRD-LORE, and it is *particularly requested* that they be sent to the Editor (at the *American Museum of Natural History, New York City*) by the *first possible mail*. It will save the Editor much clerical labor if the model here given and the order of the A. O. U. 'Check-List' be closely followed.—J. T. NICHOLS.



# The Migration of North American Birds

SECOND SERIES

## XLI. TEXAS AND NUTTALL'S WOODPECKERS

Compiled by Harry C. Oberholser, Chiefly from Data in the Biological Survey

### TEXAS WOODPECKER

The **Texas Woodpecker** (*Dryobates scalaris symplectus*) is a subspecies of the Ladder-backed Woodpecker (*Dryobates scalaris*) of Mexico, of which species there are three other subspecies in North America. The Texas Woodpecker is a permanent resident in central southern United States, east to east-central Texas; north to northern Texas, western Oklahoma, and southeastern Colorado; west to west-central Texas, Coahuila, central Nuevo Leon, and southwestern Tamaulipas; south to southern central Tamaulipas and the coast of Texas.

The **Cactus Woodpecker** (*Dryobates scalaris cactophilus*) is a permanent resident in the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico, north to north-central New Mexico, northwestern Arizona, southwestern Utah, and southern Nevada; west to southeastern California, western Sonora, western Chihuahua, and northwestern Durango; south to northeastern Lower California and northern Durango; and east to eastern Chihuahua, central western Texas, and eastern New Mexico.

The **San Fernando Woodpecker** (*Dryobates scalaris eremicus*) is a permanent resident in northern Lower California, north to near the California boundary, and south to about latitude 29°.

The **San Lucas Woodpecker** (*Dryobates scalaris lucasanus*) is a permanent resident in southern Lower California from the Cape San Lucas region north to about latitude 29°.

### NUTTALL'S WOODPECKER

**Nuttall's Woodpecker** (*Dryobates nuttalli*) is a permanent resident in the Pacific coast region, west of the Sierra Nevada, from southwestern Oregon to northwestern Lower California.

# Notes on the Plumage of North American Birds

EIGHTY-SIXTH PAPER

By FRANK M. CHAPMAN

(See Frontispiece)

**Texas Woodpecker** (*Dryobates scalaris*, subsp., Figs. 1, 2). The young male of this species resembles the adult male except in the color of the head. This, instead of being red, flecked on the forehead with white, like the bird figured by Mr. Sutton, is black with a broad band of red-tipped feathers across the crown and of white-tipped feathers on the forehead. The young female differs from the young male in color only in having less red on the crown and less white on the forehead. At the post-juvenal molt the adult plumage is assumed and thereafter the birds resemble Mr. Sutton's figures. If the Texas Woodpecker shows but little variation with age, sex, or season, it certainly exhibits wide racial or geographic variation. In addition to the three races recorded above by Dr. Oberholser as inhabiting the United States, he recognizes in his revision of this group<sup>1</sup> no less than eleven more. Most of them are found in Mexico but one reaches Honduras.

**Nuttall's Woodpecker** (*Dryobates nuttalli*, Figs. 3, 4). At first glance this species appears to differ from the preceding only in the decreased amount of red on the head, but closer inspection will show that the white areas are whiter, the tail less evenly barred with black, the black markings on the side of the head are wider, and other differences would be revealed by comparison of specimens.

Young males have the entire crown as far back as the hind-head covered with feathers red at the tip, white in the middle, and black at the base. In the young female the red area is confined to a band across the crown, as in the young male Texas Woodpecker. In spring and summer the red on the head of the male becomes reduced in extent and the white spots on the crown of both sexes are less numerous or wholly absent.

<sup>1</sup>Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. 41, 1911, pp. 139-159.



# Notes from Field and Study

## Winter Bird-Life in England

Through the kindness of an American relative, BIRD-LORE reaches a little thatched fourteenth century cottage in Somerset. The recipient, myself, is keenly interested in not only the birds in the neighboring country, but in the feathered inhabitants of America.

In England, numerous cocoanuts may be seen suspended from suitable places, and in all probability the first bird to visit them will be a Blue Tit, a bird which in the habits of friendliness and perkiness must be a parallel to the Chickadee. The coloring, as the name suggests, is mainly blue, though the breast and abdomen are yellow traversed by a dark blue line. This little (for it is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long) Tit's cousin will arrive next, and being larger and also possessing a ferocious disposition, will drive away the smaller bird. This is the Great or Tom Tit, a bird no larger than the prosaic Sparrow, with its head, throat, and breast black, and a yellow abdomen traversed by a black line. At times this fierce little bird will resort to killing smaller and weaker birds, to pick out the brains. Besides these two species there are three other Tits, the Cole Tit, which also frequents the haunts of man, the Marsh and Long-tailed Tit, and a fourth which is rarely met with, the Crested Tit.

During the dreary days of winter the only bird which sings is the Robin, and it is, perhaps, this trait which causes it to be our most popular bird. Wherever the traveler may go, this cheerful little bird with a red breast and brown wings and body is sure to be seen flitting or flying from branch to branch. The song of the Robin, although it comes at a time when others are mute, is not to be compared with that of the Song Thrush or Blackbird. Long before the first wisps of smoke from cottage chimneys ascend, the melodious song may be heard issuing from the tall elms. It sounds as if someone were singing '*Did he do it? Shut the gate, Kubelik.*'

The Song Thrush ranks next to the Nightingale and is similar in appearance (if the illustrated list of American birds which I have before me is correct) to the Wood Thrush, having its upperparts tinged with olive, breast reddish yellow with triangular brown spots, abdomen and flanks white, and a length of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

The Blackbird, which is also held in high esteem as a songster,—indeed, some prefer it to the Thrush,—is totally different in color. The male is jet-black with a conspicuous orange bill, while the female is sooty brown on the back with a pale brown throat and reddish brown breast. When suspecting danger, the bird utters a *cluck*, but when thoroughly alarmed the vociferous cry makes manifest to all and sundry that danger is at hand and that safety can only be found in flight. In color this bird might be favorably compared with the American Rusty Blackbird, though in habits and relationships it is more like the American Robin.

Lurking in this be-hedged countryside in fact, wherever there is ample cover, a small, often overlooked little bird may be seen moving with avidity and often uttering a few harsh, scolding notes. It is the Common Wren, or better known to English boys and girls as 'Jenny Wren.' The coloring is a medium tone of brown, and, like the American Winter Wren, it carries the tail erect. In the middle of March the Wrens indulge in musical combats. No sooner has one finished its spontaneous song than another answers near at hand.

Pride of place for the smallest bird inhabiting England must fall to the Gold-Crest, or as it is sometimes known, the Golden-crested Wren, which again is somewhat similar to the Golden-crowned Kinglet of America. The upper plumage is olive, tinged with yellow, wings greyish brown with two transverse white bands, and the crest of bright yellow tipped with orange is very conspicuous when the minute—it is only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long—bird is busily searching for

food in hedge-rows or bushes. It is an acrobat in the highest sense of the word; no position is too awkward for its agility.

The birds mentioned are the commonest to be met with in England, though the Sparrows and Starlings outnumber all others. There are others, many others, but space is valuable and perhaps later the opportunity will occur to tell about them.—FRANCIS M. HOLLIS, *Langport, Som., England.*

### Winter Guests

I am writing to tell you of our interesting bird-observations the past winter. We have been feeding birds for several winters, but this winter we were the most successful in attracting them, probably due to the fact that there was much snow and very little corn standing out. We fed about 90 birds of 14 different kinds, not including the English Sparrow.

We attracted these birds with suet, corn, wheat, nuts, bread-crumbs, cornmeal, and clover chaff, which was placed on the back porch, in the garden, and in feed-boxes.

After a short time the birds became very tame. At one time we had 7 male and at another time 5 female Cardinals. Juncos and Tree and Song Sparrows frequently came to the back porch where cornmeal and bread-crumbs had been placed for them. The Woodpeckers, Titmice, and Nuthatches could be seen almost any time at the feed-boxes or the suet. The Chickadees did not come quite so often.

The Blue Jays were a little more shy. They came and got what they wanted and went farther away to eat it. Clover chaff was placed in the garden about 25 feet from the house. In about an hour 3 Horned Larks made their appearance. The next morning the Larks were back with a flock of 24 Snowflakes. They, too, seemed to be rather tame. They visited the chaff frequently until the snow melted. The Bob-whites did not come to the garden very often but were seen at the corn-cribs from one to three times daily.

The following is a list of names and number of birds we fed. Snowflake, 24; Cardinal, 12; Bob-white, 12; Slate-colored Junco, 12; Tree Sparrow, 10; Horned Lark,

3; Nuthatch, 3; Tufted Titmouse, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Song Sparrow, 2; Chickadee, 2; Blue Jay, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1.—KENNETH BADGER, *Burbank, Ohio.*

### Bohemian Waxwings in the Black Hills

On February 3, in a walk up Hungry Hollow, a wooded gulch near Spearfish, S. Dak., I observed what looked like chaff from grain scattered all over the snow beneath a box-elder tree. What bird, I wondered, had been eating the seeds? A moment later, as if in answer to my question, a flock of perhaps forty Bohemian Waxwings settled down for a feast.

They were not at all disturbed at my presence, but went cheerfully about their



BOHEMIAN WAXWINGS



threshing of seeds as if it had been a game. Finally, one of them decided upon a change of scene, the others followed him, and they disappeared in the woods.

About two weeks later, as I took this same walk, a sibilant *ch-r-r-r* drew my attention to another box-elder where, just as upon the previous occasion, the Waxwings were moving restlessly about as they feasted upon the plentiful seeds.

March 3 ushered a great many of these friendly and well-groomed birds to the trees surrounding the dormitory of Black Hills Teachers' College campus. Sometimes there were dozens of them. By March 10, they began to thin out, and we decided that they must have started to move farther north toward their nesting places.—MARGARET S. BRIDGE, *Spearfish, S. Dak.*

#### Another Window-fighting Bird

In the September-October BIRD-LORE there appear two accounts (p. 337) of birds fighting their reflected images in windows. In one the writer describes the antics of the birds—Cardinals, a Robin, and a Wren—and wonders what might explain their behavior. The other observer depicts a Towhee as fighting his image in the glass. Perhaps the following account of another instance of this behavior may be of interest.

A pair of Mountain Bluebirds, early in 1927, selected a new six-compartment bird-house at our home, and, as is their yearly procedure, delayed nest-building until the Tree Swallows should arrive and final settlement of houses be made. On April 22, the female discovered, just beyond a window of our house, a rival for the affections of her mate. Immediately she flew at her, but instead of taking to flight, the stranger came at once to meet her. The window-glass kept them separated, but for an hour they fought viciously, pecking and striking, each battering her wings against the impenetrable shield of the other.

At first, the anxious male, unknowing object of their relentless duel, tried repeatedly to approach his mate to see what could be wrong. But always, jealously, she chased him away. Puzzled, he perched, then, upon

their house, frequently calling to her. When at last she did join him, she searched their home thoroughly. Darting about the house, she entered one compartment after another, visiting them all; flew into the open peak, and out; fluttered at the holes again, looking in; and finally flew back and forth several times between the ground and the top of the house where her puzzled husband perched. And when he flew away in search of food, she followed quickly and trailed him closely wherever he went.

At earliest glow of daylight the next morning I was awakened by a persistent rattling of the window nearby and found the female again at her battle. Hour after hour, all that day, until growing darkness destroyed the reflecting quality of the glass, she continued to fight. Most of the time she fluttered against the glass or flew against it in short drives. When exhausted, she would cling to the sash and peck at her image. In an attempt to gain an entrance to the house she visited every window, eleven in all. Always she found the possible entrance defended by her rival and engaged in battle there for a time.

The following day was a repetition of the one just described. Then the Tree Swallows arrived, and for two days both Bluebirds were kept busy from daylight until mid-afternoon. Hopelessly overpowered by the sixteen Swallows, on April 28 they accepted a bird-house beneath the front gable of the garage—a house giving a view partially obstructed, and hence scorned by all Swallows.

This new home removed them a hundred feet from the rival Bluebird—four times as far as they had been before. The female continued her fighting, but her attacks lost much of their earlier vigor and persistence. Often she perched on a window-ledge and watched the strange, dim bird within. Nearly every morning until her first brood of young left the nest, on June 19, she began the day by pecking at a window for several minutes. As the days lengthened, these morning exercises came to occur soon after half-past three.

The gentle male, however, remained true to his Amazonian mate, and as a result of their combined efforts twelve husky young-

sters emerged from their nesting-box before the season closed.—WINTON WEYDEMEYER, *Fortine, Mont.*

### A Fishing Auklet

About 8.05 A.M., August 5, 1929, while taking a plankton collection at the seaward end of the Scripps Institution pier, a small diving bird, strikingly like a California Valley Quail in shape and size, suddenly came into view beneath me. I kept it under observation for about five minutes, but it was under the pier most of that time and so very active that I found it almost impossible to identify any small recognition marks, although it was within 30 feet of me much of the time.

Its body was contrastingly black above and white beneath. Its beak and feet were very dark, possibly black. The beak looked slender and about as long as the head, perhaps a little longer. I looked up species descriptions as soon as I could get back to the Institution library and I concluded that the bird was a Cassin's Auklet. I did not see it again.

On the surface of the sea this individual swam very rapidly by use of its feet, wings being kept securely folded like those of Ducks and Grebes. While chasing fish under the surface it invariably swam with its wings, the feet trailing straight back and apparently about 2 inches apart when on a straight course. When twisting and turning and making quick stops, the feet were used as vigorously as the wings.

The bird repeatedly chased fish up against the mussel masses on the piles, against which it also seemed to be often thrown by passing swells. It seemed to be indifferent to this bumping in all sorts of awkward positions.

At least one or two fish about 2 inches long were caught. Many thrusts of the beak evidently failed to strike a fish. Apparently because of its speed in swimming, this bird repeatedly threw the school of fish into wild confusion, much different from the usual circle or ellipse precisely maintained by a school around a charging enemy.—W. E. ALLEN, *Scripps Institution of Oceanography of the University of California.*

### Florida Notes

I had a most interesting season last winter in and about St. Petersburg, Fla., and saw a total of ninety-four varieties of birds. My gala morning was when I stood in a roadway (not daring to venture in the scrub because of 'rattlers') and watched a marsh alongside, in the suburb of Pasadena, Fla. There was a Woodcock probing by a rivulet of water; shortly I spied an American Bittern lurking and sneaking on a boggy edge not 50 feet away, and while I stood like a statue watching him, a Least Bittern blew into the foreground to attach himself to the reeds while he watched the big one for several moments. I reveled in this intimate acquaintance, and when the Least left I went to the other side of the road and glanced down into that marsh. Apparently there was nothing to be seen, but I leveled my glasses and, figuratively speaking, 'nosed in' where I saw a muddy edge. I was rewarded. Across my glass appeared the stealthy form of a Yellow Rail! I persisted, and before long saw a King Rail, and within a stone's throw, at almost the same time, I saw the Florida Clapper! Getting into my car I looked up and saw a Bald-headed Eagle and soaring near the adjacent shore were several White Ibises.

I went to the shore in three moments, and saw Ruddy Turnstones, Black Skimmers, Laughing Gulls, Piping and Wilson's Plover, Willet, Semipalmated Plover, Red-backed Sandpiper, Least Tern, Royal Tern, Florida Cormorant, Water Turkey, American Egret, Snowy Egret, Ward's Heron, Little Blue Heron and Ring-billed Gulls. I do not doubt that my list would show many more but those are etched upon my mind's eye. I forgot the Boat-tailed Grackle, Florida Redwing, and Purple Grackle, and Red-bellied Woodpecker.

Altogether I was birding about an hour and a half!—MRS. F. B. WITHERBEE, *Brookline, Mass.*

### Little Blue Herons in Connecticut

The Little Blue Heron is so uncommon in this state that its occurrence when observed is no doubt worth recording.



Hoffmann, in his 'Birds of New England and Eastern New York,' does not include this species. Sage and Bishop in 'The Birds of Connecticut' (State Bulletin, No. 20) refer to it as "a rare straggler from the South" and give about a dozen instances of its occurrence from 1877, or earlier, down to 1913.

On August 15, 1929, while traveling by motor bus from Hartford to New London, I had a glimpse of a white Heron on a small pond, 3 to 4 acres in extent, about half-way between Colchester and New London.

Returning to the pond three days later in the hope that the bird might still be there, I was astonished to find no less than fourteen of them scattered about in the shallow water or perched on stumps projecting a few inches above the surface. Being unfamiliar with both the Egret and the Little Blue Heron, I took these birds at first to be of the former species. The greenish yellow legs, however, showed that they were Little Blues in the immature white plumage. Furthermore, the bill was gray in color, whereas the Egret is described as having a yellow bill. I estimated their height, as they stood fully revealed on the stumps, at about 24 to 26 inches.

These birds were rather quiet and did not move about very much, although one would occasionally rise and fly for a short distance with legs stretched out straight behind before letting itself down in a new spot.

I sat with a companion for perhaps half an hour not more than 20 to 30 yards from one of the Herons, which observed us with moderate interest but showed little or no fear. This bird stood or waded about slowly and cautiously in the shallow water. Occasionally it would rush two or three steps in its eager pursuit of its prey.

On August 28 I revisited the pond. The Herons were still there, and from a better vantage-point I counted twenty-four of them. Inasmuch as I was now able to survey the entire pond with its inlets, and since I repeated the count several times, I think I am safe in saying that this flock consisted of just the number mentioned. It is my belief, however, that there was at least one adult bird in the dark plumage with the flock. We had a clear, though distant, view of such

a bird as it rose from the water, but since this pond is frequented also by the Great Blue Heron it is possible that the specimen seen was of the latter species.

Before we left, twelve to fifteen of the Little Blues rose from the water and winged their way in leisurely fashion in a loose flock until they disappeared above the forest trees at the north end of the pond. Several of them, however, settled in the branches of a stand of dead trees where they could be seen perched high above the ground.

The owner of the land on which the pond is situated told me that these Herons had been there for several weeks. He was familiar with the Great Blue Heron but had never seen a white Heron before this summer.—HERBERT Z. KIP, *New London, Conn.*

### The Census and the Starling

According to BIRD-LORE's 1928 Christmas Census, five species were observed in numbers greater than 10,000. They were Starling, 104 reports, 43,290; Herring Gull, 59 reports, 22,925; Scaup Duck (Lesser and Greater, combined), 34 reports, 18,975; Crow, 153 reports, 16,735; and Tree Sparrow, 149 reports, 10,637.

The Chickadee, including the Carolina Chickadee, led in number of reports, with 179 in a total of 191 in states east of the Rocky Mountains or in a total of 93 per cent. Next comes the Downy Woodpecker, 165 reports, 86 per cent; Crow, 153 reports, 80 per cent; White-breasted Nuthatch, 152 reports, 79 per cent; and Tree Sparrow, 149 reports, 78 per cent. The Blue Jay, with 146 reports and the Junco, with 142, follow closely.

The greatest revelation is the numbers of the Starling. No native land-bird comes anywhere near it in numbers. My observations show it to be an undesirable species as regards its relations to native species. A young male followed a Song Sparrow about several days, attempting to kill it. Lacking a more effective weapon, I finally drove it away with a shower of rocks and the Song Sparrow rewarded me with a serenade from a tree in front of my cottage.—RALPH BEEBE, *Detroit, Mich.*

### A Migration Record of the Alaska Hermit Thrush

These slight and delicate ground-loving birds accomplish a migratory flight of about 1,500 miles, nesting in the Alaskan region and wintering here in Southern California.

There is evidence that the flights are made



ALASKA HERMIT THRUSH

at night, in flocks, their arrival here being timed the same each year within a few days, when they appear to disseminate and segre-

gate, each bird adopting its own small circumscribed area which it defends from other encroaching members of the species and to which it returns year after year.

The illustration is of a Thrush that came into an enclosed courtyard in 1919, coming again this year, making the tenth season. This court is enclosed all around with high walls, open to the sky, floored with brick paving, one narrow edge planted to shrubbery, and is too restricted for other birds to occupy although they can fly in.

The Thrush was first driven into the shelter of this court during a big storm when exhaustion compelled it to welcome food, dulled its timidity toward our movements, and made it realize the place as a refuge which it finally adopted as its own.

In time it learned to come out onto the brick floor, looking up for us to throw its food, piece by piece, only when moved by hunger, this being planned on purpose to avoid having available food about to induce the disturbance of other birds, but this habit happily otherwise became an incontrovertible means of identification at the time of its arrival each season since.—EMMOR B. WEAVER, *San Diego, Calif.*

## THE SEASON

Edited by J. T. NICHOLS

### LXXVI. August 15 to October 15, 1929

A correlation of data from the various localities here reported on seldom fails to uncover items bearing on or suggesting interesting problems of bird-migration which would be worth further investigation. Unfortunately, the reports cannot be sufficiently comprehensive to give, in many cases, all the desired data on a point in question. We notice a heavy flight of Black Terns in western Florida which, correlated with relative scarcity of this species on Long Island, N. Y., where it is sometimes common, suggests a migration route subject to shifts. A heavy invasion of Red-breasted Nuthatches in New England is traceable in the New York and Philadelphia regions. It

must be admitted, however, that the item concerning these two species was introduced into the New York report when word from other parts of the country showed that it would be of interest, a somewhat unsportsmanlike procedure, on the part of the Editor who is also the New York reporter, presumably justified in the interests of Science.

**BOSTON REGION.**—The drought which prevailed throughout New England in early summer continued with only slight remissions throughout August and September. The official rainfall report for Boston showed a deficit for August of 1.40 inches and for September of 2.38 inches. Trout-streams



have dried up with resulting heavy loss of fish, and shallow ponds have become mere mud-holes. Few frosts have been reported up to the present, however.

From northern points come reports of local scarcity of cones on the spruces and firs, but black cherries, choke-cherries, mountain-ash, and other wild fruits are reported in abundance.

Pied-billed Grebes were seen in August in places where they are not ordinarily found, perhaps driven to new hunting-grounds by low water. A few Horned Grebes have appeared along the coast but I have heard of no Holboell's Grebes as yet. Loons are migrating, 27 being seen in Essex County on September 11. Three days later, 2 Red-throated Loons were seen at Nahant. We have occasional reports of Gannets, and Double-crested Cormorants are passing in flocks. Both Pomarine and Parasitic Jaegers were reported in late August and early September at several points along the coast.

The first Kittiwake was seen at Orleans on August 29 by Mr. Austin, who collected a Forster's Tern at the same time and place. Bonaparte's Gulls are present in considerable flocks. Seven Caspian Terns were seen by Messrs. Thacher and Low at Monomoy on September 5, and we have several reports of Black Terns, mostly single birds.

A flock of 26 Blue-winged Teal was seen at Lenox on August 18 and smaller flocks at other points more recently, with a few Green-winged Teal also reported. Two Ruddies and three Shovelers were seen in Essex County on September 5. In one small pond in Barnstable County, a friend saw 2 Wood Ducks, 5 Pintails, and 3 Blue-wings at one time. The main flight of Scoters and other sea Ducks has not appeared, though there was a fair flight on October 12 off Scituate.

The latest report of an American Egret received at my office was September 8, at Monomoy, and the latest for the Little Blue Heron was September 19, at Brewster, both on Cape Cod. An interesting report, received only recently, is that of a Little Blue Heron in white plumage, seen on Mt. Desert Island on August 14, the farthest north and east for this species in this summer's great flight. A Florida Gallinule was seen at New-

bury on September 1. Virginia and Sora Rails are reported occasionally, one of the latter exhibiting itself nicely at South Boston on September 26. A warden reported what he believed was a King Rail at Wayland on September 16.

A few Northern Phalaropes have been seen and a Wilson's Phalarope was identified at Ipswich early in September. Hudsonian Curlews have been seen in small flocks at numerous points, the largest number being 46 seen at Eastham on September 21. An 'old gunner' who claims to know his shore-birds reported seeing 7 Long-billed Curlew on Cape Cod in September, but we question the identification. A Hudsonian Godwit was seen at Monomoy on September 13, and one Marbled Godwit. Another Hudsonian was reported recently in Essex County, where another Marbled Godwit was also seen, and 2 Marbled Godwits spent several days on a mud-flat adjoining an airport in Quincy, September 25 to 28. With these latter birds were several Willets, 6 or 7 Golden Plovers, a large flock of Black-bellied Plovers, and several other species of smaller shore-birds. We had several reports of Baird's and Stilt Sandpipers in September.

From Martha's Vineyard, on September 4, came word that a lone Heath Hen had been seen for the first time since May 11. The bird seemed vigorous and happy at that time, but it is probably the last survivor of this fine species of game-bird. Both Ruffed Grouse and Bob-whites apparently had a good breeding season, the dry weather being undoubtedly propitious for such ground birds. For the second season, Grouse-shooting is prohibited in Massachusetts and many of the counties are closed for Bob-white, so these birds have some chance for a temporary come-back at least.

Five Rough-legged Hawks were seen at Ipswich on October 12, where one was reported on September 15. This is particularly interesting in view of a letter received from Mr. Harrison Lewis from Canadian Labrador, July 29, 1929, in which he stated "Meadow Mice are very numerous in this region this summer and so Rough-legged Hawks are nesting in fair numbers." Evidently the results of a successful breeding

season are showing here. Other Hawks are generally scarce though we received numerous reports of Pigeon Hawks migrating. Several were seen unsuccessfully pursuing small shore-birds. Fifteen Hawks of different species were seen at Ipswich on August 17 and other small flights were noted at Block Island, R. I., on September 11, Monhegan Island, Maine, on September 12, and Water Village, N. H., September 15, at which latter place 30 birds were seen during a short time. A Saw-whet Owl was observed at Lenox on August 24.

Thousands of Nighthawks passed over Winn, Maine, on August 18, and smaller flights occurred in southern New England about September 1. A Whip-poor-will was seen at Brookfield on September 29. Hummingbirds were reported at several points from September 16 to 19 and were evidently migrating then, as 12 were seen together at Williamstown on the 16th. The 19th brought a sudden change to cold weather, with killing frosts in many places, but a lone Hummingbird was seen in Essex County on October 3.

A female Orchard Oriole was seen at Huntington on August 18, on which date 5 Rusty Blackbirds were noted at West Brookfield. The first Tree Sparrow report was from Brookfield during the second week of September, a very early date. White-crowned Sparrows have been unusually common for this rather rare species. An Ipswich Sparrow was seen on Monhegan Island on September 12. Two Lincoln's Sparrows were banded at Lenox recently, and one at North Eastham on October 14. At this last station, on October 13, an immature male Blue Grosbeak was taken, the second authentic record for Massachusetts as far as we are able to ascertain, although we have sight records reported almost every summer of late.

A Scarlet Tanager was seen at Orford, N. H., on September 13. A great flight, estimated at between 5,000 and 15,000 Tree Swallows, was reported from Westerly, R. I., on September 4. The Warbler migration has been marked by numerous small waves rather than by any real concentrations. An Orange-crowned Warbler was seen at Block Island on September 27. A Cape May Warbler was

seen on Cape Cod on September 8, and several Palm Warblers have been noted at different points.

A Mockingbird was seen at Edgartown on September 15 and one at Ipswich on September 23 and 26. On September 19 a Brown Thrasher was seen on a window-sill several stories above the street, in the heart of the business section of Boston. A pair of Carolina Wrens raised three broods in Rhode Island, the last leaving the nest on August 20. A single bird of this species was noted at Springfield on September 21.

One of the most interesting features of the fall migration has been furnished in my reports of Red-breasted Nuthatches. Late in August word came from Canadian Labrador that these birds, as well as Canada Jays, were unusually common and were coming about the houses in numbers. On September 6 we received, from Sandwich, Mass., 2 Nuthatches which had landed the previous day, with "40 or 50" others of the same kind, on a fishing-boat off Cape Ann, many of them dying on the boat. Two Red-breasts lit on the steamer which plies across Massachusetts Bay between Boston and Provincetown, on September 8. On September 12 these birds were reported from Monhegan Island, Maine, as "literally hundreds everywhere, on the ground, on the houses and flying all about," and on the same date "a goodly number" appeared at Block Island, R. I. An observer at Wells River, Vt., reported them as migrating about September 15, saying "the woods seemed full of them." The flight appeared at Lenox, Mass., about September 15, and an "invasion" was reported at Ipswich, at the opposite end of the state, about the same time. Whether this is merely the result of an exceptionally good breeding season in the North, whether it indicates a great shortage of some preferred article of food, or whether we should consider it a prediction of 'a hard winter,' are points which we would like to have cleared.—JOHN B. MAY, *State House, Boston, Mass.*

NEW YORK REGION.—This period has had fairly normal weather. After a heavy easterly wind and rainstorm about the first of the



month, mid-October finds the trees with the usual amount of green or brown foliage, and we have had the first light frosts near the city.

As regards southern Herons, the immature Little Blue was quite common on Long Island, last recorded on September 19, Montauk, L. I. (R. Latham); Yellow-crowned Night Heron reported on September 15, Manorville, an adult, and on September 21, Orient, an immature (Latham), and a bird at Watermill for about a week (W. T. Helmuth, Jr.); a Louisiana Heron is reported on August 9 and 10, Georgica Pond (Helmuth). Other notable records sent by Dr. Helmuth are of a Long-billed Curlew on September 2 and 7, Watermill, Mecox Bay; Baird's Sandpiper on August 4, Montauk, early for this uncommon species; Red-bellied Woodpecker on August 15, between Easthampton and Sag Harbor, September 2, Montauk. Mr. Latham found Dovekies off Montauk this summer. He writes "They were there as late as the second week in July. I did not have an opportunity to follow them up. A dozen were seen in one day, scattered birds, the nearest to land within one-half mile off the lighthouse. I took two birds for my local collection, one the last week in June and the other the first week in July. The last was a female in full summer plumage and the first a male in about full summer plumage." A Junco is reported on August 15, Miller Place, L. I. (G. P. Helme). We wonder if this, by chance, could be the same individual mentioned in the last Season report at Montauk in July.

Close to the beach-marshes at Mastic, on September 6, with D. G. Nichols, the writer observed a half-dozen Scaup, thought to be Greater; on September 2, near a little island in the south side of Moriches Bay, with W. F. Nichols, a flock of 5 female or juvenile Red-breasted Mergansers; and on September 7 and 8, in the northwest corner of the bay, a Ruddy Duck. All these were strong, alert birds with unimpaired powers of flight. Near the island where the Mergansers were seen there was also a Merganser Duck (or young bird) unable to fly, presumably a cripple. These dates are well in advance of the ordinary arrival dates for the respective

species. The Mergansers are mentioned as suggesting a brood raised by a crippled left-over, always a possibility, but so far with little evidence to support it as a probability. The exact status of the Scaups on Long Island is complicated by inability to differentiate them with certainty in the majority of sight records. The occurrence of a flock to the eastward in July, recorded in the last Season report, compares with a record for Mastic in the corresponding report of 1927. Somewhat unsatisfactory evidence and opinion indicates that such late summer birds are for the most part Greater Scaup, whereas those lingering into June are for the most part Lesser, and that there is a slight regular movement of the larger species from July to September before it becomes generally distributed or abundant. Except for occasional years when it is plentiful in fall, the Ruddy Duck is an uncommon bird on Long Island. Such being the case, there are a surprisingly large number of records for it into June, and from late July to September, but so far nothing to give it a true summering status.

A Shoveler, on September 15, Mastic, L. I. (Nichols), and Gadwall on October 10, Jones Beach (J. F. Kuerzi), are early dates for the respective species. In these, on account of their rarity, an early movement with which we are familiar in other freshwater Ducks has perhaps been overlooked. A Shoveler was also observed on the Newark (N. J.) marshes on August 26 (R. T. Clausen). The Hudsonian Curlew was present in numbers on Long Island later than usual, and a Curlew on October 10, at Jones Beach (Kuerzi), is an exceptional date. Miss Mary Ingraham reports a Marbled Godwit at Northport, L. I., from about September 9 to 12, and there seems no reason to doubt her correct identification of this rare shore-bird.

The first half of October, fall migrant land-birds have been abundant locally coastwise. A few Myrtle Warblers appeared in Central Park on August 23 (J. H. Cromwell and F. E. Watson), which may be correlated with, perhaps, unusual abundance of that species now; and it will be interesting to see if unusually early dates for the Tree Sparrow, on October 4, Bernardsville, N. J. (Miss C. D.

Kuser), and on October 8, Roslyn, L. I., a half-dozen individuals (Mrs. G. G. Fry), foreshadow a heavy migration of this late Sparrow. On Long Island, this year, the Black Tern has been relatively scarce, though one at Mastic on October 13 is an unusually late date; and there has been a distinct flight of Red-breasted Nuthatches, first noticed on September 12 (Nichols). A Mourning Warbler on August 20, Passaic, N. J., and Connecticut Warbler on August 25, Allwood Swamp, N. J. (Clausen) are interesting.

The Spotted Sandpiper on October 11, and Hummingbird to October 5, at Milltown, N. J. (P. L. Collins), are late dates; as also the Prairie Warbler on September 29, Garden City, L. I. (Nichols).

Items of interest are a Barn Owl's nest at Bayport, L. I., in a windmill tower where they also nested last year, with three nearly full-grown young the last week in August; young Florida Gallinules diving and swimming under water (Wilcox). The Tufted Titmouse is reported to be a fairly common resident, breeding, in Rockland County, N. Y. (J. Rintoul, Bardonia).—J. T. NICHOLS, *New York, N. Y.*

PHILADELPHIA REGION.—The drought which held this region in its grip the greater part of the summer was broken the latter part of August. September averaged normal. The northeast storm on October 1, 2, and 3 did considerable damage along the New Jersey coast. The first frost occurred October 9.

Under date of September 2, R. J. Middleton, of Norristown, Pa., writes: "There has been a noticeable movement of Redstarts since August 16; Olive-backed Thrush trapped on August 25 (an early date); Nashville and Chestnut-sided Warblers on August 29; Bluebirds common during the past two weeks. Interesting Song Sparrow return, banded December 7, 1926; repeated December 23, 1926; returned August 16, 1929."

September brought an unusual number of Nighthawks: Collingswood, N. J., September 8, 72; 9th, 92; 24th, 64.

Brigantine, N. J., August 18, Messrs. E.

Underdown, W. H. Ball and others recorded 17 species of shore-birds. Several Western Sandpipers found by Mr. Ball were of special interest. At the same point, on September 15, the following rather remarkable list of waders was made by several observers: Dowitcher, 65; Stilt Sandpiper, 2; Knot, 5; Pectoral Sandpiper, 6; White-rumped Sandpiper, 2; Least Sandpiper, 2; Red-backed Sandpiper, 1; Semipalmated Sandpiper, 60; Western Sandpiper, 5; Sanderling, 125; Marbled Godwit, 2; Greater Yellowlegs, 2; Yellowlegs, 5; Willet, 36; Spotted Sandpiper, 1; Hudsonian Curlew, 8; Black-bellied Plover, 1; Killdeer, 14; Semipalmated Plover, 40; Piping Plover, 1; Turnstone, 4.

On August 28, Mr. Herbert I. Washburn, Magnolia, N. J., reported a large flock of shore-birds frequenting the mud-flats along Newton Creek, West Collingswood, N. J. Investigation there on September 2 showed the following birds were present: Wilson's Phalarope, 1; Pectoral Sandpiper, 6; Least Sandpiper, 6; Semipalmated Sandpiper, 300; Yellowlegs, 150; Solitary Sandpiper, 2; Spotted Sandpiper, 2; Killdeer, 2. Other species noted later were: September 8, Western Sandpiper, 1; 15th, Stilt Sandpiper, 6; Greater Yellowlegs, 1; 24th, Dowitcher, 1; October 4, White-rumped Sandpiper, 25; 12th, Red-backed Sandpiper, 2. The greatest number of Yellowlegs (550) was seen September 28. The gathering of such a number and variety of shore-birds at this point is certainly very unusual.

The fall Hawk flight at Cape May, N. J., was about normal. During the latter part of September many fell victims of the gunners. Perhaps 500 were shot—Sharp-shins for the most part, with a good percentage of Pigeon Hawks. On September 29, wind east and not favorable for a big flight, the following Raptores were observed: Turkey Vulture, 30; Marsh Hawk, 3; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 35; Cooper's Hawk, 1; Broad-winged Hawk, 1; Bald Eagle, 3; Duck Hawk, 2; Pigeon Hawk, 6; Osprey, 2.

October brought an unusual influx of Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers and Red-breasted Nuthatches. Observers report them in city squares and suburban yards. On October 8, Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, Mr. Gil-



lespie found 3 Sapsuckers and 1 Nuthatch, together with 16 other species of birds (an unusual list for this place).

Messrs. Bender, Weyl, and the writer found an exceptionally large number of Ducks at Fort Mott, Salem County, N. J., on October 6: Pintail, 30,000; Black Duck, 10,000; Blue-winged Teal, 20; Green-winged Teal, 1; Ruddy Duck, 1. The huge flock of wild fowl was estimated to be 1 mile long and from 25 to 50 yards wide. An Arkansas Kingbird at Fort Mott and another at Oldmans Creek, 15 miles north, and a Duck Hawk were other interesting records for the day.

Other records of note: Barnegat Bay, N. J., September 7, Raven 3, Caspian Tern 1 (Urner); Stone Harbor, N. J., August 26, Louisiana Heron (J. T. Emlen, Jr.); Cape May, N. J., October 13, White-crowned Sparrow 2 (Potter); Springfield, Delaware County, Pa., September 2, Bald Eagle 2 (Gillespie).—JULIAN K. POTTER, *Collingswood, N. J.*

WASHINGTON (D. C.) REGION.—In the Washington Region, August, particularly the latter part, and the month of September form the most important period of the southward migratory movement of birds. During these months of 1929 the Potomac River for 45 miles again proved the most attractive field of observation, particularly from the water-fowl standpoint, as reported by Dr. H. H. T. Jackson.

On August 13 only a few water-fowl (120) were seen, but the Mallard, Canvasback, and particularly the Redhead, were of interest notwithstanding that they might have been crippled birds that failed to migrate northward. Other species noted on this day were the Lesser Scaup and Black Duck.

By September 20, however, there were nearly 11,000 water-fowl seen, this number being made up of 12 species of Ducks and the American Coot. Of especial interest among the Ducks were 2 Shovelers, 9 Blue-winged Teals, 40 Pintails, and a solitary Wood Duck, which last species is of apparently not common occurrence on the open part of the Potomac River below Washington. An unusual flight of Gadwalls, numbering 1,600,

was also reported. Baldpates to the number of 4,500 were observed, which number is apparently the largest for a single day on this part of the Potomac River for many years past. Other Ducks noted were the Mallard, Black Duck, Redhead, Canvasback, Lesser Scaup, and Ruddy Duck.

The American Egret, Little Blue Heron, and Great Blue Heron were in usual numbers during these months, frequenting, of course, chiefly the Potomac River. A single Laughing Gull and a Double-crested Cormorant were reported by Dr. Jackson on August 13. Many Laughing Gulls were noted on September 20 as well as numbers of Bonaparte's Gulls and a few Ring-billed Gulls. Pied-billed Grebes seemed to be unusually numerous on that day. The Common Tern was abundant, and 6 Forster's Terns were reported by the same observer on that day, all on the river. He also observed 10 Sanderlings, which latter species is not at all a common bird in the vicinity of Washington.

—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

PENSACOLA (FLORIDA) REGION.—A dry August, a wet September, and an entirely rainless October have totaled a little less than average precipitation for the period. Still, enough water has remained in roadside ponds for shore-birds to have been commoner than usual in such situations. The uniformly clear weather of October has allowed the southward migration to pass over unnoted, and only a few of our October transients have appeared. The outstanding weather phenomenon of the period was the near-hurricane that swept in from the Gulf just east of Pensacola on September 30. Wind reached an average velocity of 74 miles an hour, with gusts that rose to between 90 and 100 miles. Heavy rain accompanied the wind. No lives were lost, and property damage was negligible. Little effect on bird-life was noted—an American Bittern and a Sora were found the next day (October 1) on high ground far from water or marsh. A brief patrol of the outer beaches failed to disclose any exotic forms, nor was anything of particular interest noted.

An unusual number of species appeared

earlier this year than ever before noted. They are: Water Thrush (var. ?), first seen on August 25; Marsh Hawk (by R. C. McClanahan), August 26; Sora, September 8; Palm Warbler (var. ?), September 22; Herring Gull, September 28; Pied-billed Grebe (McClanahan), September 29; American Bittern and Bay-breasted Warbler (both by McClanahan), October 1; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, October 4; and Short-billed Marsh Wren (rare), October 15. The Herring Gull, an immature bird seen about three weeks before the usual date of arrival, was first considered merely as a wanderer, since this species has been seen several times in summer in the past few years. However, when a flock of 8 birds, 4 of them adults, was seen resting on the outer beach on October 1, it was concluded that the bird of September 28 was a true migrant. A number of other birds seen since that date confirm the belief. This year a new fall migrant is the Bank Swallow, definitely reported only once before in this region and then only a single bird. On August 18, R. C. McClanahan directed my attention to 5 birds, seen feeding with Barn Swallows. On August 25, several more were seen under the same circumstances. During September they were positively common on some days, either alone or with Barn Swallows, and three were seen as late as October 13 in a great flight of Barn Swallows. Mrs. Edwards' note from Fairhope, Ala., following, indicates that the occurrence was widespread.

Other arrivals of interest, with dates well within extremes of former years, include: Ruddy Turnstone, first seen on August 18; Redstart, August 29; Blue-winged Teal (43 seen), September 8; Duck Hawk (rare) and Tree Swallow (early), September 15; Catbird, September 29; Wilson's Snipe, October 1; Scarlet Tanager (rare) and House Wren (var. ?), October 6; Double-crested Cormorant, Savannah Sparrow, and Nelson's Sparrow, October 13; and Phoebe, October 15. An adult male Redstart, one of the very few noted in this region, although birds in immature plumage are sometimes common, was seen on September 15. Other well-marked migratory movement includes: Red-eyed Vireo, known to breed 20 miles inland

but not known in summer on the coast, appeared in the city trees in some numbers on August 26; and Brown Thrasher, common permanent resident, increased notably in numbers on October 2 and appeared in dozens in city lots where only scattered pairs had been present all summer. A flight of Black Terns, estimated to comprise not less than 10,000 birds (and perhaps double that number) was noted during the last two hours of daylight on August 27, traveling westward along the outer beach.

Two species, possibly occurring regularly in this region but seldom noted, are Cooper's Hawk, seen on September 15, and Caspian Tern, September 28. An adult Ring-billed Gull, seen on September 8, almost two months before its usual date of arrival, was undoubtedly a lone wanderer since none has been seen since.

In light of the number of species that arrived earlier than ever before recorded, it seems strange that other species should have stayed later than I have ever before noted them. Two of these appeared so long after the rest of their kinds had gone that I have marked them stragglers rather than normal migrants. A single Orchard Oriole (straggler) was seen on August 25; Prairie Warbler (rare), September 22; Wilson's Plover (straggler), September 28; Purple Martin, October 2; Kingbird, October 6; and Semipalmated Plover, October 13. Other departure dates, well within extremes of former years, include: Cabot's Tern, last seen on August 27; Crested Flycatcher, September 2; Least Tern and Louisiana Heron, September 8; Parula Warbler, September 15; Green Heron, September 26; Knot and Spotted Sandpiper, September 28; Solitary Sandpiper, September 29; Little Blue Heron and Yellow-crowned Night Heron (McClanahan), October 1; Yellow-throated Warbler, October 4; Yellow Warbler, October 7; and Black Tern, October 8.

The only nesting-note for the period is for the brood of Red-headed Woodpeckers mentioned in my report for the preceding period. They were last seen receiving food in the nest-hollow on September 1 (McClanahan).

The song chorus seems normal in volume



and is at its peak in the last days of the period. Meadowlark, Red-winged Blackbird, White-eyed Vireo, Carolina Wren, and Tufted Titmouse have been heard in frequent song, while Pine Warbler and Mockingbird are in full song. In fact, the Mockingbird has been heard in song several times on moonlight nights, a treat seldom enjoyed in fall.

Mrs. W. H. Edwards, of Fairhope (on Mobile Bay), Ala., reports in part, as follows: What is probably the earliest known occurrence of the Sora on the Gulf Coast, on August 27, when a bird of this species was run over on the streets of Fairhope (wing of the bird sent to Pensacola for identification). Other arrivals of interest are: Bank Swallow, many seen in small flocks on September 4, again on September 13, and thousands seen over the marshes at the head of Mobile Bay on September 14 (Miss D. Vanston); Yellow-breasted Chat (rare in fall), September 13; Catbird, September 19 (Miss D. Vanston); and Phoebe, October 12.

Last observations of departing migrants include: Least Tern, September 14; Water Thrush (var. ?), September 24; Wood Thrush, October 9; and Black and White Warbler, October 12. A trip to Mifflin on September 4 showed only a single Red-headed Woodpecker instead of the numbers seen all summer. Brown Thrashers, numerous up to October 3, diminished markedly in numbers through the following week. Ruby-throated Hummingbirds were still common on October 11.

A late breeding date for the Mockingbird is August 21, when one was seen feeding young birds. The seabird nesting period was unduly prolonged. On a visit to Pelican Island, at the entrance of Mobile Bay, 34 nests of the Black Skimmer containing 92 eggs were found on August 22, besides many young birds of all ages, several of which were banded. Another visit on September 14 showed two nests still containing eggs and 38 young birds of a proper size for banding.

On September 27, Mr. Duncan McIntosh killed a coachwhip from which he took a small bird—a Wren of some kind, probably House or Long-billed Marsh, but exact species undeterminable. Mr. Lawrence

brought in a Mourning Dove that had been killed against telephone wires on October 2, and stated that many Doves and Bob-whites kill themselves in this manner. He also reports both species as being much more numerous throughout Baldwin County now than they were twenty years ago. A Hummingbird was seen to make several attacks on a spider-web, apparently tearing out bits of the web each time but probably catching small insects hung in the web.

Singing birds of the period include Meadowlark, White-eyed Vireo, and Mockingbird—this last was heard in song several times during the moonlight nights of September.

(NOTE.—It is a matter of regret that space limitations prevent my including Mrs. Edwards' chatty notes in full instead of having to boil them down to a bare outline). —FRANCIS M. WESTON, Bldg. 45, U. S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

MINNESOTA REGION.—The drought reported over most of the state in the last chapter has continued. There have been rains, sometimes protracted for a day or two, but not enough water has fallen to check the general lowering of level in lakes, marshes, and streams. This, of course, is a distinct disadvantage to the water-birds, especially the marsh-dwelling species. It also leads to concentrations of such species as Ducks and shore-birds and may suggest to local observers an abundance that really does not exist.

As usual, very hot weather occurred in late August and early September, temperatures reaching 90 and over—on September 3, 100 degrees down at Montevideo. This was immediately followed by the first light frosts, light at Minneapolis, heavy farther north on the 4th. The first general heavy frost came on the night of September 13, and on the 17th temperatures over most of the state fell below freezing—15 degrees at Thief River Falls and 32 degrees at Minneapolis. From this time on the weather was about normal, with occasional frosts and cool, dark days interspersed with bright, mild days.

The following calendar of fall arrivals and departures is for the vicinity of the Twin

Cities unless otherwise stated, and has been compiled largely from records kindly submitted by Mrs. Davidson and E. D. Swendenborg, of Minneapolis, and Alden Risser and A. C. Rosenwinkel, of St. Paul. The dates given are the first and last for this year but are not necessarily the earliest and latest in our files.

August 15, Olive-sided Flycatcher, last September 7. 17th, Wilson's Warbler, last September 24; Canada Warbler, last September 23. 18th, Ring-billed Gull, common all fall; Junco, one bird unusually early (Mrs. Davidson); first Cape May Warbler. 21st, young Indigo Bunting, still being fed out of nest (Swedenborg). 22d, Hummingbird's nest, young left today; Common Tern; nest of Goldfinch, fresh eggs (Risser). 25th, last Orchard Oriole. 27th, first Pine Warbler. 28th, Greater Yellowlegs, last September 29; Lincoln's Sparrow, last October 7. 29th, Olive-backed Thrush, last October 3.

September 1, Gray-cheeked Thrush, last September 13. 6th, last Willow Thrush; Ferruginous Rough-legged Hawk, unusual in eastern part of state (Mrs. Davidson); Black-bellied Plover, also September 21 and October 6. 7th, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (Swedenborg). 9th, White-throated Sparrow (common). 10th, first Ruby-crowned Kinglet; last Yellow Warbler. 11th, last Green Heron. 12th, first Hermit Thrush; last Black-billed Cuckoo, Blackburnian Warbler, Black Tern, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Baird's Sandpiper at Frontenac; several hundred Cliff Swallows at Frontenac (Risser). 13th, first Rusty Blackbird and Winter Wren. 15th, last Alder Flycatcher. 16th, last Chimney Swift, Crested and Yellow-bellied Flycatchers, Warbling Vireo. 18th, last Kingbird and Least Flycatcher and first Red-breasted Nuthatch; Black-throated Blue Warbler. 20th, last Louisiana Water-Thrush and Short-billed Marsh Wren and first Golden-crowned Kinglet. 22d, first Lapland Longspurs, and last Bay-breasted Warbler; Nelson's Sparrow. 23d, last Wood Thrush. 24th, last Lesser Yellowlegs, Nighthawk, Hummingbird, Wood Pewee, Clay-colored Sparrow, Indigo Bunting, Nashville and Black-throated Green Warblers. 25th, Caspian Tern, American Pipit. 26th, last Scarlet

Tanager and first Brown Creeper. 28th, last Baltimore Oriole, unusually late (Rosenwinkel) and Redstart. 29th, last Sanderling, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Yellow-throated Vireo, Black-poll Warbler, Maryland Yellowthroat, Brown Thrasher, Long-billed Marsh Wren, and first White-crowned Sparrow. 30th, first Fox Sparrow and last Black and White Warbler.

October 2, last Towhee, Golden-winged, Magnolia, and Mourning Warblers and Ovenbird. 3d, Tree Sparrow. 4th, last Solitary Sandpiper, Red-eyed and Blue-headed Vireos. 6th, last Yellow-headed Blackbird, Orange-crowned Warbler, Grinnell's Water-Thrush, and House Wren; a large migration of Myrtle Warblers. 7th, last Catbird and Tennessee Warbler. 10th, last Chipping Sparrow and Horned Grebe. 13th, Least and Pectoral Sandpipers (McLeod County, Swanson).

Mrs. Davidson writes: "August 15 brought the first Warbler wave but nothing unusual. My records are notable for the scarcity of Thrushes, due, perhaps, to the lack of berries and small fruit resulting from late spring frosts and summer droughts. There was a migration of Red-tailed Hawks on September 16. I counted some forty or fifty." And Mr. Swedenborg: "This has been an interesting fall, the birds probably as numerous as at any time during the last several years." Others somewhat less optimistic than Mr. Swedenborg feel that there is a steady decrease in nearly all species going on.

Two Canada Jays were seen near the Twin Cities on September 8 by Gustav Swanson and two at Marine on the St. Croix River, October 9 by Mr. Dunn. These are the first records we have for this bird south of the Canadian.

Wood Ducks have been reported as numerous this fall both along the Minnesota River in Hennepin County and at Heron Lake.

Two trips have been made to Frontenac on Lake Pepin, August 21 and 28, to look over the large number of shore-birds reported by Miss Jilson in the last chapter. The chief items of interest were the many Baird's Sandpiper, a flock of a dozen or so Northern Phalaropes and three Black-bellied Plover.



Alfred Peterson, of Pipestone, and J. P. Jensen, of Dassel, Wright County, both report flocks of Hutchin's Geese—Mr. Peterson September 12 and October 9 in South Dakota near the Minnesota line, and Mr. Jensen a flock of 5 at Dassel, October 12. The identification depends upon birds shot at both places. This Goose is not frequent in Minnesota.

On September 30 the writer had the pleasure of taking Messrs. John B. Semple and W. E. Clyde Todd, of Pittsburgh, who had come out in the interest of the Carnegie Museum, up to the Pine County Game Refuge. It was a beautiful ride of some 150 miles, part of the way through the valley of the St. Croix River, ablaze with the gorgeous autumn foliage. Mr. Todd reported seeing several Connecticut Warblers and many Palm Warblers during the first week of October and an Oven-bird on October 7, which is a late record. There are only two other October records, both from localities considerably farther south.

Duck-shooting was good on the opening day, September 16, but since then has been only fair. The shooting of both species of Prairie Chickens was permitted for five days in mid-September, due to the urgent requests of a number of sportsmen's organizations. Chickens have increased locally to some extent but certainly are not numerous enough to warrant hunting them. 'Conservation' as it is practiced at present seems to mean letting things alone for a time so that they may be killed later. In most instances the killing comes too soon and too often. 'Conservation' will certainly have to be otherwise interpreted if our depleted and disappearing game is to have a chance to stage anything like a comeback.—THOS. S. ROBERTS, *Museum of Natural History, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.*

DENVER REGION.—Many times in the past, while writing these reports, the thought has occurred that a knowledge of bird arrivals and departures in areas far north of Colorado might add some interest to them, and, maybe, throw some light on the whys and wherefores of our local bird-happenings.

With this in mind it was a surprise and a

pleasure to receive some interesting notes on this season's bird-life from Mr. Frank L. Farley, of Camrose, Alberta, who has records for his area extending back for thirty-eight years. Camrose is, I take it, about 1,000 miles north of Denver, not far from the eastern foothills of the Canadian Rockies. Some of his recent experiences make me think that we here see a bird migration impulse which starts in Mr. Farley's area or farther north. Mr. Farley tells me that in the latter part of August, just before a big snowstorm, in an area in the Canadian Rockies not far from his home, hundreds of Robins swarmed down the mountain passes onto the eastern Alberta prairies, 'and that Red-breasted Nuthatches, Juncos, Pipits, and Kinglets were migrating southward along the mountain range, in too much of a hurry even to detour down the passes to the prairies. And just before or about this time, our local birds were pulling up stakes and probably going south. Yet Black-bellied Plovers, Dowitchers, Pectoral Sandpipers, many Ducks, and Ring-billed and Bonaparte's Gulls were still about Camrose on October 5. Evidently it takes more than a snowstorm to start these hardy birds agoing south. A lone Evening Grosbeak was noticed by Mr. Farley on the same date.

My records of the past two months show that the great bulk of the local birds had left the Denver area before August 15; this includes Robins, Hummingbirds, Vireos, Grosbeaks, Yellow Warblers, and House Wrens. In the past most of these species remained in the vicinity of Denver much past this date. The past three years have seen, each fall and late summer, early departures. Up to this date (October 14) the annual farewell appearance in Denver of the following species was substantially as follows: Broad-tailed Hummingbird, August 15; Nighthawk, August 18; Plumbeous Vireo, September 1; Yellow Warbler, August 22; Wood Pewee, August 25; Lark Sparrow, September 15; Lark Bunting, September 30; Western Tanager and Western Flycatcher, September 19; Bronzed Grackle, September 24; and Brewer's Blackbird, September 29.

There have been good-sized Robin migration waves passing through Denver on

September 5, 14, and 26, and October 2 and 5. Vesper, Savannah and Chipping Sparrows, Sage Thrashers, and Brewer's Blackbirds are still here, as are also the Clay-colored, and Brewer's, while Gambel's and White-crowned Sparrows, and the Grey-headed Juncos were first seen here this fall in the city on October 1, and are still with us. Many Audubon's Warblers have been in the city's parks between September 4 and 9, accompanied by a sprinkling of Myrtle Warblers. But one other Warbler has come under my notice here in Denver during the past three weeks, *viz.*, a single Virginia Warbler.

Ducks and shore-birds have been arriving, up to date, in large flocks, the Blue-bill having been seen on one of our park lakes. Raptorial birds have been scarce about the city, the count taking in but the Sparrow Hawk, the Red-tailed Hawk, and 2 Turkey Buzzards, with a Golden Eagle thrown in for good measure. Piñon Jays passed through the city on September 14, and a lone Rock Wren was noted near my home on October 5, while there has been a sprinkling of Mountain Bluebirds and Chestnut-collared Longspurs just south of the city. All of the above dates as they concern Denver have been from my own notes; the different species may or may not have been here later or earlier. If they were I did not detect them or was not in the field.

My helpful co-workers have sent in some interesting notes: Mrs. Ortman (Denver) and Mr. Hellstern (Fort Morgan) both report thousands of Franklin's Gulls about their respective areas, hundreds remaining at the latter location until October 9. These Gulls have been very numerous south of Denver where Mrs. Kerruish (Littleton) has noted them in great flocks. They most certainly have saved the farmer's crops from grasshopper depredations. Mrs. Ortman frequently sees birds along the south border of Denver long after I see them here, or I fail to detect them when I am out. Thus, she saw there on September 8, the Plumbeous Vireo, Macgillivray's Warbler about September 11, and the House Wren on the 16th of that month. It is exceedingly gratifying to learn that Barn Swallows have been extremely

abundant in some of Denver's suburban areas. Mrs. Kerruish recently saw at Littleton a flock of 300 to 400 of these birds near her home. Some last hang-overs at Fort Morgan are of interest to compare with records elsewhere in the state. Mr. Hellstern saw a Catbird there on September 4, a Cuckoo on the 20th, and a Western Tanager on October 7. The erratic Townsend's Solitaire came to Fort Morgan as early as September 15, and on the same day Mr. Hellstern also saw an Olive-backed Thrush. The Kingbird remained about Fort Morgan much later this season than at Denver, the last having been seen at the former location on September 16. It is a matter for real rejoicing that Mr. Hellstern can record the presence over his town of migrating Sandhill Cranes, as a large flock of these birds passed over Fort Morgan on October 1.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

PORTLAND (ORE.) REGION.—In the period from August 9 to 20, I was in the Wallowa country, mostly in the higher parts of the Wallowa range. Birds seemed to be rather scarce in this area. Although I crossed several sections where Gray-crowned Leucosticte have been previously found breeding, only one pair was noted. Cassin's Finches were fairly abundant, and White-crowned Sparrows and Lincoln's Sparrows about in their usual numbers.

On August 11, at Frazier Lake, a fairly large flock of Pintails was observed. It is certain that they do not breed in this high country, but on several occasions in August, when I have happened to be about these high lakes, an influx of this species has been noted. On August 12 a very interesting thing occurred. While crossing a snow-field just below the crown of Eagle Cap, which is some 9,600 feet high, two Pectoral Sandpipers were noted running about on the snow, picking up chilled insects. This is a common habit with many species of mountain birds, but it is the first time I have observed such birds as Sandpipers engaged in this occupation.

Returning to Portland on the 23d, no notes of any particular interest were made until August 30 and 31, when J. C. Braly, Stanley G. Jewett, and the writer made a



trip to the coast of Oregon and spent two days on the beach and on the ocean watching the migrating birds. On August 30, a boat was chartered out of Newport and the day spent from 3 to 6 miles off shore. This was one of the most interesting bird days in my experience. Among the things noted were Sabine's Gulls in abundance, Sooty Shearwaters, Pink-footed Shearwaters, great numbers of Northern Phalarope, and a few Red Phalarope. On the 31st, the time was spent along the beaches where the usual beach-birds were seen, as well as considerable flight of Surf-birds, Wandering Tattlers, Ruddy and Black Turnstones. While this was the only occasion on which I personally visited the beach during the Sandpiper migration, reports indicate a much larger flight than for several years past, of such common species as Western Sandpipers, Semipalmated Plover, Least Sandpipers, and Sanderlings.

In early September a trip was made in company with Dr. H. C. Oberholser and Stanley G. Jewett through the Cascade lake region and Tule lake region of southern Oregon. Locally raised birds of the various species and Ducks were much in evidence. Coots were abundant; Pintails, Redheads, Cinnamon Teal, Shovelers, Gadwalls, and Mallards, were noted in widely separated localities, and one flock, estimated to contain 1,000 Canada Geese, was observed in the Klamath Valley. White Pelican, Western Grebes, Eared Grebes, California and Ring-billed Gulls, and Avocets were common throughout the lake district. A few flocks of Western Sandpipers were noted, and scattered individuals of Wilson's Phalarope. One Lesser Yellowlegs was seen near Klamath Falls.

The outstanding bird event of the trip was the presence on a small lake in the Cascades of a single Trumpeter Swan. The bird had evidently just arrived and it allowed a close approach before taking wing. It was still present when the same lake was visited three or four days later.

All through eastern Oregon, during the month of September, a tremendous Sparrow migration was on. While such a migration is, of course, usual, the great abundance of these birds impressed everyone who has

watched the birds in this section for the past few years. Vesper and Savannah Sparrows, Western Lark Sparrows, Song Sparrows, Golden-crowned and White-crowned Sparrows, seemed to constitute the bulk of the migrants. Audubon's Warblers were also common at the same time, and on September 10, great numbers of Barn Swallows and Western Yellow-throats were noted in the Klamath Valley.

On September 28 and 29, on the second trip into the Klamath country, most of the locally raised Ducks had concentrated in a body on the Federal Refuge at Tule Lake and Ducks were comparatively scarce in the ponds in Klamath Valley.

On the 28th, a Nighthawk was seen flying about the town of Klamath Falls, a very interesting late record for this bird, but one which was equaled in interest by the recording of two Poorwills on October 2, near Adel in Lake County.

On October 5, an immense flight of Pipits was noted in this same area, while the Sparrow migration was still continuing unabated on this, the last day of our visit.—IRA N. GABRIELSON, *Portland, Ore.*

SAN FRANCISCO REGION.—Only a trace of rain has fallen since June 15, a record very similar to that of 1927 and 1928. Weather has been less variable than usual, with no high temperatures or disagreeable winds. When the trade winds became less regular, in September, there were occasional days with no breeze stirring and a feeling of fall in the air. No snow has fallen yet in the Sierras, though frosts have not been uncommon since late September.

Until the middle of September, birds were very quiet. An occasional typical song was heard from a family of Vigor's Wrens. Hutton's Vireos in a family group were noted in Strawberry Cañon on August 19, and on the same date a second brood of Western Flycatchers, which left the nest a few days before, enjoyed the spray from the hose in the writer's garden. The same species of Flycatcher was seen by Miss Wythe on September 24 and by Miss Smith and Miss Albro on October 4. A young, full-grown Robin was seen teasing its parent for food on

August 29, and young Spotted Towhees were calling on August 31. The California Thrasher began its regular fall season of song on August 23, including in its repertoire an exact imitation of the song of the Olive-sided Flycatcher.

Miss Wythe saw Yellow Warblers on September 10 and 11. An Allen's Hummingbird (a bird of the year) and a Pileolated Warbler were seen by the writer on Mt. Hamilton on September 15, and Russet-backed Thrushes were calling in the early morning in Strawberry Cañon on September 25. Barn Swallows were very abundant at Dumbarton Bridge on September 15 (Audubon Association) and on September 22 (Allen), and Violet-green and Cliff Swallows were recorded at Baumberg on September 15 (Audubon Association).

Migrating Tanagers were first seen on August 23 and were frequently seen after that date until October 5, when one female was recorded by Gordon Bolander in Oakland. On October 4 and 5, Thomas F. Ashley and Gordon Bolander each found several Mockingbirds in Oakland. Cedar Waxwings were first reported by Mrs. Kelly who saw a flock on the lower campus in Berkeley on September 5. Several flocks were seen by Gordon Bolander in Oakland on October 5. In Mendocino County, on October 12, Mr. Hall reported the resident Audubon Hermit Thrushes gone and the Varied Thrushes abundant.

In Berkeley, flocks of Juncos were common the last week in September and Pine Siskins and Flickers were increasingly abundant about the same time. Winter additions to the resident Zonotrichias were noticed by Miss Wythe by September 10, but Robins were a little later coming in. They were, however, very abundant in Mrs. Kelly's garden, at Lake Merced, and on the campus of the University of California the second week of October.

Many Hawks were seen on Mt. Hamilton on September 14 and 15. Soaring above a Sharp-shinned Hawk was a flock of White-throated Swifts which annoyed the Hawk by darting down from above. On October 13, Mr. de Fremery found several Red-bellied Hawks near Bolinas.

Dates of arrival of winter birds were as follows: Fox Sparrow, September 15 (Miss

Smith and Miss Albro); Cooper's Hawk, September 20 (Wythe); Pipit, September 22 at Dumbarton Bridge; Intermediate (or possibly the newly named *pugetensis*) Sparrow, September 25 (Allen). Miss Wythe saw what she considered *pugetensis* on September 26 and heard its song on October 3.

Other winter arrivals were: Ruby-crowned Kinglet, September 27 (Allen); Golden-crowned Sparrow, September 28 (Kelly and Allen); Hermit Thrush, October 1 (Allen); Audubon's Warbler, October 3 (Wythe); Say's Phoebe, October 6 at Cliff House (Stevens); Varied Thrush, October 7 (Allen). A feather picked up on a carefully kept lawn about September 24 was identified by Dr. Grinnell as that of a Varied Thrush.

By October 11 the bird population was very abundant in regions where wild cascara and elderberries furnished attractive feeding-grounds. A fifteen-minute walk on that date in Strawberry Cañon yielded 18 species with songs of the Purple Finch, Hermit Thrush, Thrasher, Song Sparrow, Fox Sparrow, and Vigor's Wren. Typical songs of the Wren-tit are often heard, echoed by a song minus the terminal trill by less expert singers.

The report on water-birds is made up from the records of many observers. On August 15 Mrs. Stevens found Wandering Tattlers, Surf-Birds, Black and Ruddy Turnstones at the Cliff House. At Dumbarton Bridge, on September 8, Mr. Lockerbie reported 5 Ruddy Turnstones and about 500 White Pelicans. Dead birds on a beach cannot be dated or even considered as local species, but Mr. Lockerbie's lists of corpses found between Ingleside and Mussell Rock include such ocean wanderers as Petrels, Cassin's Auklets, Black-footed Albatrosses, and Sooty Shearwaters. On a 5-mile walk, on September 22, he found 76 dead birds belonging to twenty different species.

On September 15, the Audubon Association made a survey of the fresh-water pools and salt ponds near Baumberg, where they found large flocks of Pintails as well as Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs, Avocets, Marbled Godwits, Northern Phalaropes, and Western and Least Sandpipers. Three White-tailed Kites, Marsh and Sparrow Hawks were also recorded. Extending their



survey to the Dumbarton Bridge, they added 25 to 30 White Pelicans, many Northern Phalaropes, and great numbers of Caspian Terns—64 on one dyke. These fishing birds were still abundant when the writer visited the region on September 22.

The Audubon Association went, on October 13, to Lake Merced in San Francisco. Among the birds listed there were Horned, Eared, Pied-billed, and Western Grebes, 12 Shoveler Ducks, Ruddy Ducks, Virginia Rail, and Wilson's Snipe. On October 9, E. W. Gifford saw a flock of 12 White Pelicans flying over the main business section of San Francisco.

Mr. Swarth's report of birds seen from the Key Route train and boat extends from September 27 to October 14 and includes 1 to 3 Brown Pelicans, and 100 or more Northern Phalaropes during the last days of September, diminishing in number until October 7 when the last one was seen. The numbers of small

Sandpipers reached their peak October 10 to 12 when the flock consisted of about 1,000 birds. Farallone and Brandt's Cormorants and California (and Ring-billed ?) Gulls are as abundant as usual at this time of year, and Western Gulls form about one-fifth of the total. Single Heermann's Gulls were seen September 29 and October 9. Terns (Forster's ?) numbered about 10 on October 2, and 20 on October 8. Scoters have not yet been seen this fall. A single Semipalmated Plover was seen on October 2, a Killdeer on October 11, a Clapper Rail, on September 30, a Loon on October 10, and a Kingfisher on several dates. Three new records for Mr. Swarth are the 10 to 12 Avocets seen on September 30, a Coot on October 11 and a Ruddy Duck, on October 3.

In early October, Mr. Charles Bryant found 4 Wood Ducks on Phoenix Lake in Marin County.—AMELIA S. ALLEN, *Berkeley Calif.*

## Forty-sixth Annual Meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union

The annual meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union was held in Philadelphia, October 21-24, 1929. At the business meeting, held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, October 21, Dr. Joseph Grinnell of Berkeley, Calif., was elected President, and A. C. Bent of Taunton, Mass., a Vice-President of the Union. Mrs. Florence Merriam Bailey of Washington, D. C., Dr. Thomas Barbour of Cambridge, Mass., and Dr. Herbert Friedmann of Washington, D. C., were elected Fellows. The following were elected Members: James Bond, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. R. Boulton, Pittsburgh, Pa.; C. W. R. Eifrig, Chicago, Ill.; Junius Henderson, Boulder, Colo.; L. L. Snyder, Toronto, Ont. One Corresponding and 223 Associate Members were elected, making the total membership of the Union approximately 2,000.

The public sessions of the meeting were held at the Academy of Sciences, historic ground in the annals of ornithology. Here, on October 22-24, were presented the papers listed in the appended program. This also included a visit to the zoölogical gardens,

where the members were the guests at luncheon of the officials and were subsequently entertained by some superb Birds of Paradise of several species.

The program contains no record of many other hospitalities that were extended to visiting members, nor can any account of the meeting do justice to the atmosphere of ardent good-fellowship which so strongly characterizes an A. O. U. Convention. Multiply the normal enthusiasm of the average bird-student about two hundred times and one can in a measure imagine the condition of mental stimulation in which one exists during the meeting, while the field-trip which usually follows it, and on this occasion led to Cape May, is an ornithological carnival.

### PROGRAM

Welcome by Effingham B. Morris, President of The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Response on Behalf of the Union. T. S. Palmer, Secretary of the Union.

Some Speculations on the Colors of Tropical Birds. Frank M. Chapman.

In Memoriam: Robert Ridgway, 1850-1920. Charles W. Richmond.

In Memoriam: Edward Howe Forbush, 1858-1929. T. Gilbert Pearson.

British Birds at a Glance. Bayard H. Christy.

The Destruction of Birds on Four Nights at Long Point, Lighthouse, Ont. William E. Saunders.

Voices of the Night. Mrs. Etta S. Wilson.

In Memoriam: Jonathan Dwight, 1858-1920. James H. Fleming.

Birds of Paradise on Exhibition in the United States. T. S. Palmer.

Birds of the Windward Islands, B. W. I. James Bond.

In Memoriam: Newbold Trotter Lawrence. Maunsell S. Crosby.

Some Observations on the Use of Bird Skins and Feathers by the American Indians. Philip A. Du Mont.

Experiences with Fuertes in Florida. Alden H. Hadley.

The Voice of the Double-crested Cormorant. Harrison F. Lewis.

\*A Preliminary Study of the Effects of Temperature on the Time of Ending of the Evening Song of the Mockingbird. Jesse M. Shaver and Gladys Walker, Peabody College.

\*Growth Rate of Spotted Sandpiper Chicks with Notes on Nesting Habits. Theodora Nelson, Brooklyn Hunter College.

A Preliminary Survey of the Cliff Swallow in Massachusetts. Winthrop Packard.

An Attempt to Restore the Cliff Swallow to New Jersey. Beecher S. Bowditch.

Some Theories Regarding Returns of Banded Birds. Mrs. John A. Gillespie.

Bird Mortality on the Highways. Albert R. Shadle.

\*Methods in a Bird Laboratory. S. Prentiss Baldwin.

In Memoriam: Frederic Augustus Lucas, 1852-1920. Charles H. Townsend.

Remarks on a Few Unrecognized Florida Subspecies. Arthur H. Howell.

Comments on the Systematics of Some Western Birds. Joseph Grinnell.

\*The Fossil Birds of the A. O. U. Check List. Alexander Wetmore.

\*Physiology of Bird Temperatures. S. Charles Kendeigh.

\*Sexual Differentiation in the Plumage of the Black-bellied Plover. Lester L. Snyder.

A Study of the Tooth-billed Red Tanager (*Piranga flava*) of Brazil. John T. Zimmer.

Observations on the Significance of Size Variations in Birds. Herbert Friedmann.

Geographic Races and Evolution in Birds. James P. Chapin.

Certain Evolutionary Problems in Island Races and Species. Robert Cushman Murphy.

\*Remarks on the Avifauna of Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Alexander Wetmore.

\*Bird Life of Mts. Roraima and Duida. Frank M. Chapman.

Observations of Bird Life on Baffin Island and in Labrador. Samuel C. Palmer.

\*Discovery of the Breeding Grounds of the Blue Goose. J. Dewey Soper.

\*The Ornithological Work of the Kelley-Roosevelt Expedition to Indo-China. Josselyn Van Tyne.

\*The Prairie Chicken of the Wisconsin Prairies. Alfred O. Gross.

Angles in the Problem of Bird Migration. Joseph Grinnell.

Waves in Bird Migration. C. W. G. Eifrig.

The Migratory Status of the Mourning Dove. Frederick C. Lincoln.

The Roosting of Purple Martins and White Herons at Cape May. Witmer Stone.

Conservation of Water-fowl. Harry C. Oberholser.

Field Marks of Our Shore-birds. Ludlow Griscom.

Echoes of 1883: How the First Check List Came to Be. T. S. Palmer.

The Territorial Difficulties of Two Pairs of Song Sparrows. Mrs. Margaret M. Nice.

Observations at Nests of a Pair of Song Sparrows. Doris W. Haldeman.

\*Secondary Sexual Characters in the House Wren. Leonard G. Worley.

Birds as a Factor in the Control of the Stomach Worm of Swine. Eloise B. Cram.

Breeding Birds of Peking as Related to the Palearctic and Oriental Life Regions. George D. Wilder.

\*Development of the Patella in Cormorants. Harrison F. Lewis.

\*Rediscovery of Botteri's Sparrow in the United States. Francis Harper.

\*The Distribution and Origin of the Races of the Canada Jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*). Oliver L. Austin, Jr.

The Local Willet Problem. John T. Nichols.

†Some Nesting Colonies of Gulls, Terns and Skimmers of Cape May County, N. J. Wharton Huber.

†Collecting Living Birds of Paradise. Lee S. Crandall.

†The Home Life of the Marsh Hawk and Other Birds of the Finger Lakes Region, N. Y. Arthur A. Allen.

†Reminiscences of Robert Ridgway and Other Pictures. Norman McClintock.

†The American Eagle on the Shores of Lake Erie. Francis H. Herrick.

†The 1929 Expedition of the Academy of Natural Sciences to Siam. Rodolphe Meyer de Schauensee.

†The Courtship of the Ruffed Grouse. Arthur A. Allen.

\*Illustrated with lantern slides.

†Illustrated with motion pictures.



# Book News and Reviews

THE LIFE HISTORY OF THE TOUCAN, *Ramphastos brevicarinatus*. By JOSSELYN VAN TYNE. Misc. Pub. No. 19. Mus. of Zool., Univ. of Mich., 1929. 8vo. 43 pages; 8 plates.

Dr. Van Tyne's studies were made on Barro Colorado Island, in the Canal Zone, under the auspices of the Institute for Research in Tropical America, between June 24 and August 1, 1925, February 28 and May 20, 1926, and February and August 21, 1927. The result of these eleven months, covering three nesting seasons, devoted to the study of a single species is a notable contribution to bird biology.

After a treatment of the subjects of nomenclature (in which he very properly refuses to substitute the 'latest' for the best-known name), color, molt, pterylosis, anatomy, and distribution, we are given an intimate study of the living bird in an essentially primeval environment. His pen-picture of the bird in its haunts makes it live in his pages, and in imagination we join him in his search for the before-unknown nest of this species. Eventually, five nests were found. All were in natural cavities in large trees. One was over 90, the others 70, 40, 21 and 9 feet above the ground. The eggs were white, rounded, and varied from one to three in number.

Detailed studies, from a blind, were made of the actions of the parent birds about their home and of the growth and habits of the young. The results have a special interest as they reveal the biography of the species under observation, and a broad value as they contribute exact data to our knowledge of its place in nature. Thus, through these prolonged observations of the normal, daily life of the species, it was learned that it is probably not subject to serious attack from predatory mammals or birds, the supply of available nest-sites and the presence of parasites on the young being more important factors in controlling its numbers. In the light of these facts, and through further observation, Dr. Van Tyne concludes that the colors of Toucans are of "very slight im-

portance" in affording protection. Conclusions based on studies such as he has made command consideration. He has, therefore, not only added immeasurably to our knowledge of the habits of Toucans but has made a contribution of the first importance to tropical ecology.—F. M. C.

BIRD SONG. By ARETAS A. SAUNDERS. New York State Mus., Handbook 7, Albany, 1929. 12mo.; 202 pages; 80 text-figures.

The author of this work writes with the authority of experience, the insight of the thoughtful student, and the enthusiasm of the bird-lover. We recall no book on bird-song which treats the subject so broadly and still in so much detail. The song itself is considered objectively, from many angles, variation, season, hour, weather; its significance is treated subjectively, and its form and methods of recording it are described practically. This treatise, therefore, appeals to the bird-student and to the biologist, to the nature-lover and to the philosophic naturalist; and no one can read it without having both his pleasure and interest in the songs of birds increased. Mr. Saunders, we are sure, would be the last person to say that he has written the last word on any phase of his theme. Rather he gives us an invitation to a study of the language of birds and makes clearer to us the part their voice plays in their lives.—F. M. C.

AUDACIOUS AUDUBON. By EDWARD A. MUSCHAMP. Brentano's, N. Y. 8vo. 312 pages; 4 plates. \$3.50.

His reference to the 'Nightingales and the Cardinals' that sang to the boy Audubon in his Haytian home advises us that the author of this volume is not an ornithologist. Nevertheless he shows an understanding of the character of his subject and an obviously genuine sympathy with his ambition. The list of works consulted and of authorities conferred with is evidence that the author has fully prepared himself for a task which a

pleasing, readable style and excellent judgment in the selection and arrangement of his material has enabled him to bring to a successful conclusion.

It was not to be expected that he would add anything to the authoritative works of Maria Audubon<sup>1</sup> and Francis Herrick.<sup>2</sup> Indeed, the major portion of his information is drawn from these books. But unhandicapped by the responsibilities of the research biographer, the author of the present volume has felt free to omit unimportant details, and his story moves with a rapidity and a dramatic intensity which effectively creates an impressive picture of Audubon and his remarkable achievements. This book forms, therefore, a welcome addition to the literature of Auduboniana.—F. M. C.

#### The Ornithological Magazines

THE AUK.—The October number opens with a detailed study by Gross and Van Tyne of a nesting of the Purple Gallinule at Barro Colorado Island in the Panama Canal Zone, illustrated by five plates—photographs of nest, eggs, young, and adults at the nest. One of the striking features of a nest of this species is a runway which the birds construct leading to the nest proper, used by the birds in approaching and in leaving the nest. In this case the runway led downward almost to the level of the water to a rather open spot among the tall grass. From this point there was a more pretentious trestle of woven grass which led to a frail platform about 2 feet above the water and more than 10 feet away from the nest, from which a bird could easily take flight.

Nest and habits of the Connecticut Warbler in Minnesota are described by N. L. Huff, with photographs of nest, nesting site, and eggs. The nest was placed in a tangle of various bog shrubs. Use of a refracting Altazimuth telescope for bird observation is discussed by L. A. Hausman. Certain observations are obtainable by means of such a telescope which would be hard to duplicate in any other way, such as detailed studies of distant nesting or soaring Hawks. In 'Birds of China,' R. H. Lefevre discusses falconry,

domestic birds, capture of wild birds, shooting of birds, cage-birds, training birds, etc.; in short, this is a review of the attitude of the Chinese to bird-life with interesting angles on the ornithology of China.

It is frequently uncertain whether the bird species described in the long ago by Mark Catesby from 'Carolina' represented the northern or southern races of such species; and if we fix a definite type locality for them which will make this uncertainty certain, we thereby introduce great confusion into our modern nomenclature. Hence Stone suggests that this be not done, that the first reviser of the species be followed as to whether the Catesbian bird represents the northern or southern race, enabling us to retain the old familiar names since given different races by various ornithologists. Bergtold has worked out a formula by which the original weight of a bird's egg can be determined from the empty egg in a collection, thereby making these data, which are important in certain problems, available for the great number of birds of which there are eggs in collections. Chapin has enlivened with black-and-white figures of three forms of Paradise Whydah, a dry and technical discussion of the nomenclature and systematic position of these African birds. Friedmann describes a new race of African Scops Owl; and Bond writes of the rediscovery of the St. Lucian Black Finch, describing its habits and habitat.

An interesting faunal paper is by Burleigh, 'Notes on the Bird-Life of Northwestern Washington,' annotations on 97 species; and there are numerous faunal items in 'General Notes.' Here, also, among other matter, we find a description of its courtship display, with three drawings illustrating the booming of the Prairie Chicken (W. J. Breckenridge); and an observation of a Screech Owl at twilight catching insects: "At first we were somewhat mystified by her actions. Soon we made out, however, that she was capturing insects which were flying about the periferal twigs of the tree. Some of these she evidently snatched from the twigs or leaves with her feet; others she caught in midair with her beak" (Sutton).

—J. T. N.

<sup>1</sup> Audubon and His Journals (Scribner's).

<sup>2</sup> Audubon the Naturalist (Appleton).

# Bird-Lore

A Bi-Monthly Magazine  
Devoted to the Study and Protection of Birds  
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AUDUBON SOCIETIES

Edited by FRANK M. CHAPMAN  
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## Bird-Lore's Motto:

*A Bird in the Bush Is Worth Two in the Hand*

COULD we make a more effective reply to the person who asks 'What is ornithology?' than to give him a copy of the list of papers presented at the recent meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union? These sixty contributions form, as it were, a cross-section through current study of birds, and while they by no means cover the whole field they show the trend of ornithological research in America today. Roughly classified, they fall under the following heads: bird biography, including migration, song, nesting and other habits; distribution; exploration; physiology; classification; palæontology; evolution; and the biography of ornithologists.

No paper in the first group had more of the romance of ornithology than Soper's account of his discovery of the breeding-grounds of the Blue Goose, with his description of winter in Baffin Land and the arrival of the Geese in early June.

The papers on ornithological exploration bore eloquent testimony to the enlarged horizon of American ornithologists. At this Congress, for example, there were papers on field-work in the West Indies, British Guiana, Venezuela, Indo-China, China, Siam and New Guinea, most of which were illustrated with lantern slides or motion pictures. The preliminary report on Tate's explorations on Mts. Roraima and Duida was a notable contribution to this group. His conquest of the before unscaled Duida and discovery of a subtropical tableland over 250 square miles in extent, the home of many new species of birds and plants, marks the close of an epoch

in the history of ornithology in the western hemisphere.

The papers by Baldwin and Kendeigh, from the Baldwin Bird Research Laboratory, showed the development in apparatus and refinement in technique of what may be called the Baldwin School of Ornithology and gave an added emphasis to the fact that problems in bird-study are to be found at one's doorstep—if he has the vision to see them. Wetmore's remarks on North American fossil birds tell us that no part of the forthcoming A. O. U. Check List (which, by the way, we may look for some time during the coming year) will differ more widely from the preceding edition than that listing fossil birds.

Among the illustrated papers none more effectively showed the difference between the field ornithology of today and yesterday than Allen's film of the Ruffed Grouse revealing every movement of the wing that once was supposed to produce its drumming by beating the log on which the bird stood.

The papers which more than any others reflected the advance that has been made in the study of birds in recent years were by Grinnell, Friedmann, Chapin, Murphy, and Austin. In each the author came to grips with some of the factors of evolution. The day has passed when we are content to accept without question results which appear to be the outcome of certain causes. Larger collections more fully covering the range of a race, particularly its areas of contact with other races, and the extent of its variations, and the discoveries in genetics and Mendelism throw new light on the processes of evolution and permit demonstration to take the place of theory.

The flight of time is marked in this A. O. U. program by the Memorials to four Fellows, Ridgway, Dwight, Forbush, and Lucas. All had passed three score and ten and had rendered valiant service to the science with which their names will ever be associated. Here, too, should be mentioned Hadley's convincing tribute to Louis Fuertes as a field-companion. It helps us to remember that we are no less indebted to Fuertes for the lesson of his life than for the products of his brush.



# The Audubon Societies

## SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Edited by A. A. ALLEN, Ph.D.

Address all communications relative to the work of this department to the Editor, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

### NUTHATCH

With Photographs by A. A. Allen, Ph.D.

Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha—it makes me laugh—or it makes me cry, I don't know which. Everywhere I look I see plants and insects and birds and all kinds of animals becoming more and more specialized in order to lead more and more restricted lives. Look at that Downy Woodpecker, for instance: feet like pincers, tail like a prop, bill like a chisel, head like a hammer, tongue like a spear. Fine for getting borers, he says, and so it is. He can dig out a dozen while I am getting one. But suppose something should happen to all the borers in this country, he would have a nice time getting enough to eat chasing flies or hopping around on the ground after worms and spearing them with his tongue. No sir, it doesn't pay to become too specialized unless you want to be known only as a fossil—most interesting because you are extinct. If I become extinct it will not be because I am too specialized. Just look at me.



RIGHT SIDE UP OR UPSIDE DOWN, IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE TO ME

First, there are my feet; a trifle large, perhaps, for the size of my body, and my legs a trifle short if I had to do much wading. My claws, too, are a bit curved for running around on the ground, but just watch me trot around the trunk of a tree, right side up or upside down, it makes no difference, and I don't need any tail to support me either! And when I want to hunt insects



MY BILL IS SOMEWHAT LONG TO BE HANDSOME AND  
A TRIFLE TOO UPTURNED TO BE PATRICIAN

among the leaves, or down on the ground, or if I want to chase them through the air, they are no impediment to me. I can dig out the hibernating codling moths from under the bark like a Woodpecker, I can pick the canker worms from the leaves like a Warbler, or pinch the tent caterpillars like a Cuckoo. What is more, I can hammer the hairs off them a lot better. If a big 'underwing moth' takes fright at my approach, I can catch it on the wing like a Kingbird, or I can get down on the ground and hunt weevils and spiders like a Thrush. My bill is not heavy enough to crack seeds like a Sparrow, but I can take any seed that is big enough to make it worth while or an acorn or a chest-

nut and stick it into a crack in the bark and hack it open with the point of my bill. That's why they call me 'Nuthatch.' I tell you it doesn't pay to become too specialized, and long after every Woodpecker and every Woodcock and every Wood Duck and every Wood Ibis and every other non-adaptable bird has passed on to the 'Happy Hunting-ground,' you will still see my kind trotting around the trunks of the trees. And if there are not any trees left, we will be climbing around the rocks after spiders and cockroaches.

And now look at my bill; a trifle long, perhaps, to be good-looking, and a trifle too upturned to be patrician, but, oh, what an instrument for all-round use! No crevice in the bark is deep enough to hide an insect from me, and I can dig out a nesting cavity from the solid wood if I feel like it. It is knife and fork and spoon and pick combined, good for everything from soup to nuts. And

it is a pretty good weapon, too; I merely have to point it at most birds to make them get out of my way; they seldom stop to argue.

Inasmuch as we are obviously so well suited to get along in this world, I don't know why my Family is not larger. There are only twenty-two different kinds of real Nuthatches found in the whole world, and only four of us in North America. We all look more or less alike, being bluish gray above, with



I MERELY HAVE TO POINT MY BILL AT MOST BIRDS TO MAKE THEM  
GET OUT OF MY WAY

caps of black or brown, and white or rusty beneath, and we all behave much the same. I am the largest of the North American species and if I had a longer tail I would be just as large as a Sparrow.

But then it is not size that counts. I had much rather be the size of a Sparrow and have plenty to eat all the time than be an Eagle and be starving half the time. There is plenty of food for us almost everywhere and it is easy to get, but big birds eat so much that there are only a relatively few places where they can find all they need. Even birds as small as Crows have to range over miles of country to find enough to eat while we Nuthatches can find all we want in a few city blocks during the summer, and it doesn't take more than one corner of the park during the winter. That is one reason why we never migrate. Another is that we do not know anything about the country to the south of us.



It is all right for Blackbirds and Orioles and Warblers and Vireos to go south for the winter, and they might as well go all the way to Central and South America because that is where their ancestors came from. But our ancestors came from the North Country when Greenland and Alaska and Siberia were much warmer than they are today, and so, quite naturally, our kind knows nothing about South America. True, some of us have pushed southward into Florida and others on to the tableland of Mexico but, nevertheless, they came from northern stock, and if they felt any instinct at all to migrate, it would probably be to return to the land of their forefathers and they would fly northward after the nesting season rather than south. So we have found it much better to stay in one place, unless there is an actual food shortage, and where you find us in the summer there will we also be in winter.

Our children, of course, wander away after they are able to care for them-



DOWNY WOODPECKERS OFTEN GO WITH US

selves and sometimes do quite a bit of traveling before they settle down, but my mate and I usually stay more or less together, winter and summer. Of course, if something should happen to her I would not hesitate to get a new mate from amongst some of the unattached youngsters that are wandering around, and I suppose she feels the same way about me. But, take it all together, we are quite contented with one another and with this territory which we have selected, and get along very well. Indeed, we look very much alike also, except that the top of her head is not so glossy black as mine. The young-



I DON'T CARE MUCH FOR THE JUNCOS THAT COME TO THE SAME FEEDING-STATIONS WITH US DURING THE WINTER

sters, too, resemble us very closely, or perhaps I should say, resemble her, because their black caps are likewise veiled with gray. All of us are pearl-gray above and snow-white below, with black tails edged with white, a few white spots in our wings that show when we fly, and we all have rusty undertail-coverts.

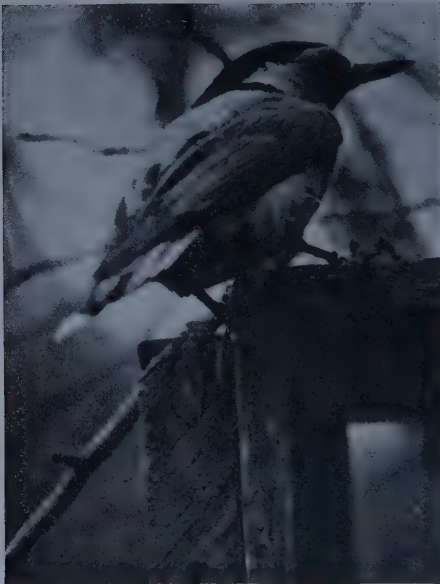
Some people persist in confusing us with the Chickadees, but we really have little in common except gray backs and black caps. The Chickadees have black throats as well and their actions are entirely different from ours. You probably have noticed that we travel around a good deal together during the winter, and the Downy and Hairy Woodpeckers often go with us also, but anyone with half an eye can tell us apart. The four of us get along very well together, and we welcome the little Brown Creeper into our group, but I must say I do not care much for the House Sparrows that come to the same feeding-stations with us during the winter, and even the Juncos are too bossy.

How do you like the looks of my bracelet? I was vain about it at first—that is, after I got accustomed to the feeling of it. But now this experimenter\*

\*W. K. Butts, Ph.D. Ds.

has so many of us banded that it is no distinction at all. Indeed, he now has to use colored bands and paints and stains to tell us apart himself. After the hours he has spent following us around, you would think he could tell us apart without daubing us with paint or putting bands on our legs. But then I suppose human eyes are not so good as ours. Just suppose I could not tell my mate from any other female Nuthatch or if she could not distinguish me!

I have said that we Nuthatches can always find plenty to eat, and so we can, but that does not mean that we will not go out of our way to a place where we know we can always find it easier. During the long winter months



HOW DO YOU LIKE THE LOOKS OF MY  
BRACELET?

food does get rather scarce, and it is not always the kind we like the best, so if you would like to have us visit you at your window, just start a feeding-station for us. We are just as fond of suet as the Woodpeckers, and we like sunflower seeds even better than the Chickadees. Any nuts you get tired of picking, or raw peanuts or even bread and cake crumbs are equally acceptable. Just nail a cleat along the edge of the window-sill if you don't feel like building a shelf or a window-box. The Woodpeckers prefer to have the suet fastened to a branch but we are not so particular. I think you will like us, too, because we are always cheerful, even though our calls of *yank-yank* may at times sound a bit grouchy. You will enjoy seeing us tuck the sun-

flower seeds into the crevices of the bark of the nearest tree and then hack them open. Little Chickadee holds them under his feet but our bills are too long for that method of opening them. Sometimes when it looks like stormy weather ahead, we store a lot of seeds in the bark where we know we can always find them during snowy weather, unless those miserable squirrels find them first. Sometimes, also, those everlasting House Sparrows follow us around and steal the seeds from the bark as fast as we hide them. Last winter we hid more than we needed, as there was always a good supply at the window, and I was quite amused last May, when I was climbing around the elm in front of the house, to find that several of the seeds had grown into little plants right on the side of the tree. Ordinarily, however, we don't let any of the seeds get wasted.

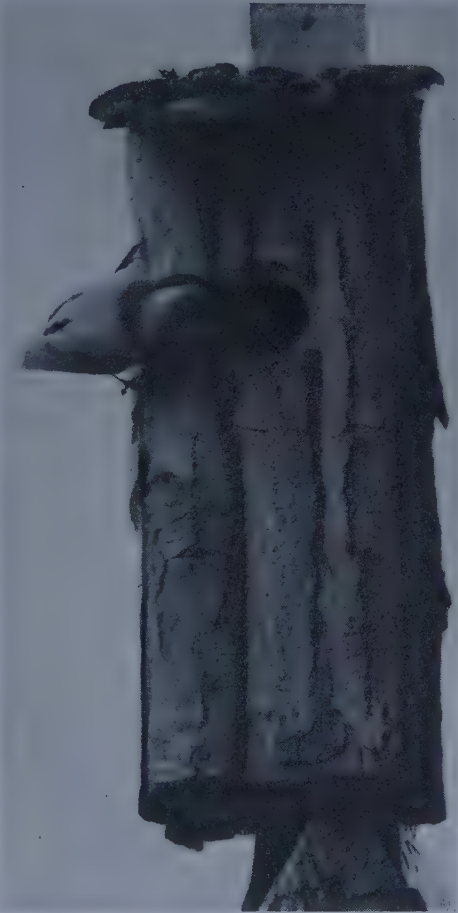
We may come to your feeding-station all summer if you keep out plenty of



food for us, though during the summer we can find plenty of insects and we really prefer them to anything else. So do not expect to see as much of us between May and September as you will the rest of the year, unless you hunt for us in the grove nearby. Of course, if you will build a bird-house that is just suited to our liking, we may nest close to the house, but I have never yet seen a bird-house that I liked as well as a knot-hole in a tree. In the first place, we always raise large families in one brood instead of several small batches like the Bluebirds, so the interior of the house must be much larger than the house you build for them or the Wrens. One year we raised eleven big husky youngsters, and I tell you they very soon overflowed the nest that I had built in one corner of the hollow of the tree and pretty near filled the whole floor of the cavity before they were grown. I much prefer to have the cavity too large than too small, for it is no trick at all for me to hack off pieces of bark and fill it to the size I like before starting the nest.

Just as important as having plenty of room on the inside is to have the opening small enough to keep out the red squirrels that are always making us trouble. What we really like best is a hollow tree 12 to 20 inches in diameter with a knot-hole in the trunk about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diam-

eter. The floor of the cavity should not be more than 6 to 8 inches below the opening or I will have to do too much filling. I say 'I' advisedly because my mate lets me do most of this heavy work, though she prefers to build the nest herself. If you want us to use a bird-house, it will have to be built along these lines, and I cannot promise you we will not use the hollow tree anyway, if there is one conveniently located. Once in a while we will excavate a cavity ourselves in a dead limb but we really prefer the roomy natural cavities.



I HAVE NEVER YET SEEN A BIRD-HOUSE THAT I LIKED AS WELL AS A KNOT-HOLE IN A TREE

About the first of April we begin to think about nesting, although, inasmuch as we seldom wander very far and ordinarily use the same cavity year after year, we do not have to do much house-hunting. Even the first warm days of March make me feel good, and you may hear me announcing the fact in song. Perhaps you will not call it a song, but I do. During the winter I merely call *yank-yank* in a decidedly forceful and snappy way, but now I draw it out



WHAT WE REALLY LIKE BEST IS A HOLLOW TREE  
WITH A KNOT-HOLE IN THE TRUNK

in a long, soft roll—*ank-ank, ank, ank, ank, ank, ank*—something like the call of a Flicker. Indeed, some people persistently confuse our notes and think the Flickers have returned when I begin to sing.

Soon I begin to take much more interest in my mate and I offer her tidbits, and I often spread my wings and tail and fluff out my feathers to show her how big and strong I am and how well able to drive other Nuthatches out of our territory and squirrels out of our nest-tree. She doesn't pay much attention to me except when I offer her a nice juicy caterpillar or grub, and then she quite enters into the spirit of it and I know that she, too, is thinking about the warm little nest and the speckled eggs that she will soon have in the hollow tree.

Then, during May, we have a great time building the nest. First we gather large pieces of bark for the filling and then

smaller pieces and softer strips of the inner bark of dead trees, bits of moss and fur and hair. Very often my mate stays on the inside of the cavity and I bring the materials to her and she arranges them to suit her fancy. Sometimes we both get inside and talk it over, but she always has her way. Then she lays the eggs, one each day until she has laid six or eight or even more, and they are beautiful to gaze upon—creamy white with tiny speckles of reddish brown.

For twelve days we take turns sitting upon the eggs before they hatch, and

then come the busy days. If you do not hear much of us then it will be because we do not have time to talk and certainly I do not have time nor inclination to sing. Besides, there is not the need for it that there was in the spring when other Nuthatches might have considered trespassing in our territory. And if we are busy while the young are in the nest, how much more so are we when the youngsters first start on their outside careers. Then we not only have to feed them but we have to be ever on the alert for the approach of enemies and to keep them up out of harm's way.

We never are successful in getting them all raised to maturity but always some escape the cats and Hawks and Owls and snakes and it is a great satisfaction to us. After the youngsters have once left the nest they do not like to go back, even for the nights, but follow our example and cling upside down to the trunk of a tree beneath a projecting branch, and, after all, this is about as safe a place as we can find. Of course, when winter comes we are only too glad to start roosting in holes again, but during the warm summer nights we are all more comfortable outside.

For a couple of weeks after they have left the nest we have to feed them practically all the food they get, but gradually they learn to find food for themselves, and after a month or so they get very independent and stop following us around. Some of them then get the 'wanderlust' and leave us altogether for distant parts and we never see them again. Others hang around the vicinity for a while but they do not have the attachment for this territory that my mate and I do, and they gradually drift away. It does not bother us, however, for sooner or later they must find territories of their own and it saves us the trouble of chasing them away next spring if not before. We are not very sociable creatures, we Nuthatches; two is company and three is always a crowd, and while several pairs of us may visit the same feeding-station during the winter, we do not ordinarily trespass upon each other's hunting-grounds. The feeding-station is considered neutral territory, and generally each pair of us spends most of the time in our respective territories.

### QUESTIONS

1. Describe the White-breasted Nuthatch, male, female, and young.
2. Upon what does the Nuthatch feed in winter?
3. How does the Nuthatch secure its food?
4. What is the spring and summer food of the Nuthatch?
5. Is the Nuthatch a highly specialized bird?
6. What are some of the dangers to highly specialized animals?
7. Does the Nuthatch climb like a Woodpecker?
8. How many kinds of Nuthatches are there in the world and where are most of them found?
9. How many are found in North America?
10. Where did the North American Nuthatches probably originate?
11. Is the White-breasted Nuthatch migratory?



12. What is one theory explaining the fall migration of birds?
13. Are all White-breasted Nuthatches sedentary?
14. Do White-breasted Nuthatches mate for life?
15. What happens when one of a pair dies?
16. With what birds do the Nuthatches associate during the winter?
17. How does the Nuthatch differ from the Chickadee?
18. How can one attract Nuthatches to one's window?
19. Where does the Nuthatch nest and when does it start nesting?
20. Of what is the nest composed and which bird does the building?
21. Describe the courtship of the Nuthatch.
22. Describe the song and call-notes.
23. How many eggs are laid, what is their color and incubation period?
24. Describe the proper bird-house for a Nuthatch.
25. How long are young Nuthatches cared for after they leave the nest and what finally becomes of them?

## NUTTALL'S WOODPECKER

(See Frontispiece)

### Life History and Identification Chart\*

Summer Range: Upper and Lower Sonoran Zones west of the main Sierra Nevada.

Winter Range: A permanent resident wherever found.

Preferred Habitat: Usually arid regions, especially hill-slopes among cottonwoods, digger pines, and blue oaks.

Calls: "Louder and more sustained than that of the Willow Woodpecker" which is described as "A high-pitched run or trill of unique character."

Food: 79 per cent animal, consisting of beetles, ants and wood-boring larvæ; 20 per cent vegetable, consisting largely of berries.

Economic Status: Entirely beneficial.

Nest: Doubtless similar to that of the Downy Woodpecker, an excavation in a dead tree or branch.

Eggs: Usually four or five, glossy white.

Recognition Marks: Small size, barred back will distinguish it from other Pacific Coast Woodpeckers, but it resembles the Texas and Cactus Woodpeckers of farther east from which it can be distinguished by the blacker cheeks, more restricted nuchal patch of red on the males, and by the less barred tail feathers.

Distinctive Habits: None recorded.

## TEXAS WOODPECKER

Very little seems to be recorded concerning the Texas Woodpecker other than its occurrence in southern, central, and western Texas, southeastern Colorado and northern Mexico. It is doubtless a permanent resident wherever found. The birds observed casually near Brownsville appeared very similar to Downy Woodpeckers in all their habits. The barred back, of course, easily distinguishes them from the Downy and the entire red crown of the male is very different from that of the Red-cockaded Woodpecker.

\*Taken chiefly from 'Animal Life in the Yosemite,' by Grinnell and Storer.

## FROM YOUNG OBSERVERS

## ODD BEHAVIOR OF A BROWN PELICAN

My young daughter, together with her teacher, Miss Beatrice Agee, and about twenty of her classmates, was walking along the eastern shore of Mobile Bay in the early afternoon of October 8. Miss Agee says that they stopped to watch a Brown Pelican fishing near the shore, about 150 feet out. The Pelican, apparently noticing the group of noisy children, turned and flew toward them. When quite near it circled out into the Bay again. Once more it returned and this time alighted about 5 feet from shore.

Mobile Bay is extremely shallow. The bare-footed children waded in close to the Pelican. Miss Agee says that the bird seemed much excited, snapping its bill, and she has the impression that it uttered some sort of cry as it approached her group. The youngsters, noisy and excited, crowded about the Pelican. Suddenly the bird seized the dress of one of the little girls in its great bill. As the garment tore, the frightened child drew back in haste. The teacher as quickly called the rest of her flock to another part of the beach. The Pelican then flew off and resumed its fishing, as though well satisfied at having driven away its supposed intruders.—MRS. W. H. EDWARDS, *Fairhope, Ala.*

[Perhaps the Pelican expected to be fed.—ED.]

## AREN'T CHICKADEES CLEVER?

One sunshiny afternoon last December, my father and I visited the Chickadees of Mill Creek Park for a very philanthropic purpose—namely, to offer them some roasted peanuts. Much to our chagrin, these prosperous citizens proudly disdained our humble gifts. However, one little black and white bundle of feathers condescended, though rather skeptically, to accept our poor little offerings. With scornful indifference and an air of elegant boredom, he perched upon my father's outstretched hand and surveyed the scanty board with a critical eye, but when he spied the larger morsels I was holding, with an insolent wink at his former host, he jumped down to my hand, seized the biggest piece, and made off with it without so much as a 'thank you.'—ELSA BRODY (Age, 15 years), *Youngstown, Ohio.*

## THE BIRD-RESCUE

One noon when I came home for lunch I saw my mother out by our rock-garden and pool. She was holding something in her hands. I was curious to see what she had and ran over to her. I found she had a bird in her hands. She told me she had found it struggling in our pool and had rescued it. We put it on the ground. At first it fluttered around as if its wing were hurt, but I

think it was trying to 'spooof' us. Then we picked it up and set it on the top of our grape-arbor. A little while later we went to see if it had flown away. Sure enough it had. The very next day the same thing happened at the same time and it looked as if it were the same bird. Wouldn't you think he would have learned a lesson from the first time?—VIRGINIA F. WATSON (age, 9 years), *Evanston, Ill.*

### BIRD NEIGHBORS

I am a boy of fifteen and am very much interested in birds. I have about thirty-five bird-boxes for different birds, of which the greater number are used, although English Sparrows are at times troublesome. Among my bird tenants are Bluebirds, Tree Swallows, House Wrens, Starlings, Nuthatches, Chickadees, Flickers, and Purple Martins. I also have Robins, Phœbes, Barn Swallows, and Eave Swallows nesting on shelves about the barns.

This year, a pair of Bluebirds, which have been coming here for several years, raised three broods of five young ones each time which, I think, must be very unusual. Last summer an English Sparrow was around here that sang just the same as a Robin, although not so loud. This certainly was a surprise to me.

Every winter Redpolls, Slate-colored Juncos, Prairie Horned Larks, and Snow Buntings are plentiful and the Prairie Horned Larks and Snow Buntings have already arrived. I am learning much about birds from BIRD-LORE.—ALVIN DECKER, *Westport, N. Y.*





# The Audubon Societies

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Edited by T. GILBERT PEARSON, LL.D., President

Address all correspondence, and send all remittances, for dues and contributions, to the National Association of Audubon Societies, 1974 Broadway, New York City.  
Telephone, Trafalgar 2077

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Any person, club, school or company in sympathy with the objects of this Association may become a member of it, and all are welcome.

Classes of Membership in the National Association of Audubon Societies for the Protection of Wild Birds and Animals:

\$5 annually pays for a Sustaining Membership  
\$100 paid at one time constitutes a Life Membership  
\$1,000 constitutes a person a Patron  
\$5,000 constitutes a person a Founder  
\$25,000 constitutes a person a Benefactor

FORM OF BEQUEST:—I do hereby give and bequeath to the National Association of Audubon Societies for the Protection of Wild Birds and Animals (Incorporated), of the City of New York.

## THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

The twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the National Association of Audubon Societies was held in the American Museum of Natural History during the last week in October.

The meeting for the general public on Monday night, October 29, was largely attended, there being more than 500 in the audience. The speakers were S. Prentiss Baldwin, the distinguished bird-bander, of Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. Frank R. Oastler, of New York City; and Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson.

Mr. Baldwin told, in an entertaining manner, of the intensive studies which are being carried on in his research laboratories concerning the life history, vital processes, and general habits of the House Wren. His lecture was illustrated with both films and lantern slides.

Dr. Oastler, by means of an unusually beautiful series of colored lantern slides, took his audience far afield to Alaska, to the high Sierras of the West, to the Bear River Marshes, and also, into the sequestered loveliness of rural New England. Included among the slides were many depicting the wild birds and animals of these regions.

Dr. Pearson briefly reviewed the Asso-

ciation's accomplishments during the past year, dwelling especially upon the extensive work of giving special protection to colonies of breeding sea-birds, Egrets, Ducks, and Herons, all the way from the coast of Maine to the mouth of the Rio Grande River in Texas. The report revealed that 24 wardens had been employed by the Association during 1929—a number of these throughout the year while others were employed only in the nesting season. In all, 59 different areas had been guarded. The states intervening between Maine and Texas where wardens were employed are: Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana. Many thousands of Gulls, Terns, Skimmers, Egrets, Herons, Ducks, and Geese were given protection in these widely separated areas.

He also spoke of international bird-protection and of the educational work made possible in France and Italy through financial assistance rendered by the Association. Slides were shown depicting the netting of song-birds in Europe and other devices employed for the taking of small birds.

An account was also given of the work,

last summer, of the Yellowstone Park Boundary Commission, appointed by President Hoover, of which he is a member.

The annual business session was held on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Dr. Frank R. Oastler and Dr. Alexander Wetmore were re-elected members of the Board of Directors for a term of five years. Upon motion, the Board of Directors was asked to consider the personnel of the Association's Advisory Board with a view of making it of further geographical distribution than at present.

The report of the President took up in detail the year's accomplishments. A wide range of activities was revealed, from the free distribution of colored pictures of birds and bird-study material to all the school-teachers and school-children of Alaska, and the enrollment of more than 350,000 children into Junior Audubon Clubs, to thousands of lectures by Field Agents, and legislative efforts, both state and Federal. The Treasurer's report, presented by Dr. Murphy, revealed a balance in all funds of the Association. This and the report of the Auditing Committee, which was given by Dr. Wetmore, were approved for publication in *BIRD-LORE*.

Among the Association's Directors in attendance were Dr. T. S. Palmer; Dr. Frank M. Chapman; Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy; Dr. Frank R. Oastler; Dr. Alexander Wetmore; William P. Wharton, and Heloise Meyer. Seven Field Agents also

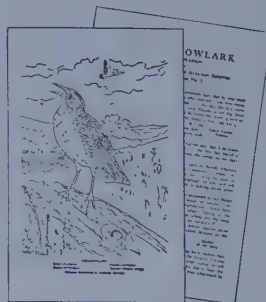
were present and made short talks. These were Dr. John B. May, State Ornithologist of Massachusetts, who has since been appointed to succeed the late Edward Howe Forbush as Field Agent for New England; Bertram G. Bruestle and Samuel E. Perkins III for Maryland; Miss Frances A. Hurd for Connecticut; Sydney R. Esten for Indiana; Mrs. Mary E. Wingo for Georgia; and Mrs. Mary S. Sage for Long Island.

Among others in attendance were Mrs. Gladys Gordon Frye, Roland J. Hunter, S. Stetson, Miss Helen Lund, Mrs. Jessie B. Steele, Mrs. G. Clyde Fisher, Miss Carrie Van Brunt, and Mrs. C. N. Edge, all of this city. Others present were Winthrop Packard of the Massachusetts Audubon Society; L. R. Talbot, President of the Brookline Bird Club; Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Cairns of the Scranton Bird Club; Mrs. Anne M. Hazelton, of Charleston, S. C.; Mrs. J. C. Oliver, of Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. A. E. Miller, of East River, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Southwick, of Rhode Island; and H. B. Skeeel of Savannah, Ga. Many others were in attendance whose names were not secured.

Immediately following adjournment, those present were guests of the Association at a luncheon served in the main Bird Hall of the Museum. Following the luncheon, there was held a meeting of the Board of Directors at 1974 Broadway, while the Field Agents met in conference in the Academy Room of the Museum.—A. H. H.

## AUDUBON JIG-SAW PUZZLES

Down in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, 12 miles distant from the nearest railroad, there is being carried out a very unique and interesting experiment. William Bernard Clark, Philadelphia manufacturer, is its prime mover. Mr. Clark, a loyal member of this Association, some time ago came into possession of a large tract of land near Shenandoah Alum Springs. Here, for many years his family had possessed a summer home, and in the course of time had become much attached to the honest, sturdy people of the region, whose struggle against the relentless forces of nature had scarcely



furnished them with the barest comforts of life.

However, under the sympathetic leader-



ship and financial assistance being rendered by Mr. Clark, they are rapidly emerging into the light of a new day. Organized into the

Shenandoah Community Workers, they have become an industrial group which is turning into good account the timber resources of their neighborhood.

Among the many articles being manufactured by this little community of woodworkers are Audubon Jig-Saw Puzzles. These are made by pasting on wood the color plates accompanying the Educational Bird Leaflets. They, afterwards, are cut into pieces by a jig-saw and sold, together with the four pages of descriptive text and outline drawing which compose part of every Leaflet. Children thus have opportunity of becoming acquainted with our common birds while, at the same time working out the puzzles.

Our members will be pleased to learn that the entire tract of land owned by Shenandoah Community Workers has been designated by Virginia state law as the Shenandoah Bird Sanctuary.

## NEWS AND NOTES

### State Game Warden Killed by Robin Hunter

Frank Aldino, 33 years old, of Brooklyn, N. Y., recently has confessed to the police in Newark, N. J., that it was he who shot and killed State Game Warden William T. Cramer in the woods near Jamaica, Long Island, on September 29. Following his arrest, he was held in the county jail in Newark pending extradition to New York to face an indictment for murder in the first degree which was handed up in Long Island City by the Queens Grand Jury.

It is doubtful if a more brutal killing of a game warden is on record than that of Warden Cramer, who lost his life in the conscientious performance of duty. Cramer and a companion warden, Joseph Allen, of Port Washington, had gone to a piece of woods near Jamaica in order to investigate the reputed killing of Robins and other song-birds. Here they found a man shooting Robins. He was arrested without resistance, and the two wardens, taking their prisoner with them, proceeded in the direction of where they had heard gun-shots. They were

soon confronted by a man who, after exchanging a few words in Italian with the prisoner, leveled his shot-gun at Cramer and fired from a distance of a few paces, shooting Cramer in the face and killing him instantly. Thereupon a desperate struggle ensued between the man and Warden Allen who was beaten and severely injured. The prisoner and his companion at once made their escape, and, later, Allen succeeded in dragging himself to a police-station. Immediately a careful search was begun for the criminals. All efforts were futile until, more than a week later, when Aldino was arrested, as recorded above.

This deplorable incident serves to emphasize anew the great menace to our wild bird-life which exists in our immigrant population from southern Europe. Accustomed all their lives in their native lands to killing song-birds for food, it becomes a most difficult task to break them of this nefarious practice. Seldom a day or week passes that some member or friend of this Association does not call up, or write, informing us of the killing of song-birds in the Metropolitan District by this element of our population.



In view of this situation, not only does the educational work which the Audubon Societies have been carrying on in our own country, assume additional importance, but added prestige also is given to the work of the International Committee for Bird Preservation. It is very plainly to be seen, in more ways than one, that the problem of bird-protection is international in its scope, and that the friends of bird-protection in America are serving the cause in this country by contributing to the educational work in Europe which seeks to inculcate in the minds of the people a love for wild bird-life.

#### Federal Bag-Limits

After the adoption of the Treaty between the United States and Canada, for the protection of migratory birds, for which this Association labored with others, Congress in its 'Enabling Act' to give force and power to the Treaty, delegated to the United States Department of Agriculture the authority to make rules and regulations regarding methods, seasons, bag-limits, etc., for the protection of migratory birds. It is the custom of Congress not to pass special laws regarding changes of regulations the making of which it has delegated to a Department.

Some time ago one or more bills were introduced in Congress to reduce bag-limits on wild fowl. They bore on their faces the statement, 'Introduced by request.' We were told by administration leaders in Washington that bills of this character would not be given serious consideration. These leaders, we understand, were not considering the merits of bag-limit reductions, but their attitude was wholly determined by the customary method of procedure. Evidently the only way the Government would handle matters of this sort was by regulations promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture, as had been from the beginning contemplated by Congress. Therefore many who felt the time had come for bag reduction did not support the bills.

The Department of Agriculture, through its experts in the Biological Survey, has for some time been making an extensive study of the number of wild fowl throughout the

United States and the conditions surrounding the general well-being of the water-fowl supply. Although no statement has at this time been issued, it is possible that the investigators may make their report some time during the coming year. If this shows that the supply of water-fowl in this country is in any way threatened, we have confidence that the Department of Agriculture will make necessary regulations to further safeguard them.

#### Swiss Society Active in Bird-Protection

Dr. L. Pittet, President of the Swiss Society for Bird-Study and Bird-Protection, recently sent us copy of a letter which as President he addressed to the editors of various Swiss journals. Accompanying the letter is a memorandum which he asks the editors to publish. This tells of an appeal recently made to the city magistrates of Berne to enlist their approval in the matter of installing nesting-places on the splendid new municipal bridge which is in process of construction.

We quote as follows:

The Federal City at one time possessed a superb colony of Alpine Swifts (*Cypselis melba*) which actually are in danger of disappearing because the rebuilding of the tower of the cathedral destroyed the crevices in which they nested. The Swallows also, each year, have returned in diminishing numbers because certain countries have continued to kill them by the hundreds of thousands, in spite of the famous Convention of 1902, for the protection of useful birds.

The two species above named constitute not only an ornament of nature but they render to man invaluable services, destroying large numbers of flies dangerous to the public health, mosquitoes, and other noxious insects. Even in Italy, Swallows and Swifts are protected by the law of 1923, because at certain times of the year they feed principally on mosquitoes (*Anopheles*) which transmit the malaria of the Pontine Marshes.

Dr. Pittet, after examining the plans of the new bridge at Berne, recommended to the city magistrates the establishment of nesting-places for Swifts "in the channel-stones of the footway, provided in the plans, but pretty nearly useless in view of the smallness of the space." He also recommended the

installation of nesting-places for Swallows, "on the brackets between the angle of the façade and the projecting footway."

The first suggestion was adopted and the Commission ordered the establishment of three nesting-places between each pair of bracket-tables, altogether 168 nesting-places for Swifts.

### Antelope-Killing in Wyoming

There has been considerable publicity recently about happenings in Wyoming in the matter of killing antelope. This is an animal that because of its growing scarcity has received protection by state law for a number of years.

In 1927 the state issued 500 permits to kill antelope, and the official report states that 400 were taken. According to John T. Scott, President of the State of Wyoming Game and Fish Commission, the idea of issuing permits to kill antelope was not popular with the people of the state, the chief objection not being against the reduction of the antelope herds which it was claimed had become very large in certain places and were causing damage, but because everybody was not given an equal chance to get some antelope meat.

Mr. Scott states that each member of the Commission undertook to obtain a cross-section of public opinion as to how to handle the situation in the future, and after almost a year of investigation, in response to the public demand the Commission decided upon a short session for shooting antelope. A period of six days was thus allowed. From press reports it appears that a very large killing took place, one report stating that about 1,000 carcasses of antelope were carried by automobile through the town of Medicine Bow. Mr. Scott has promised the Association a full report of the amount of killing and its effect on the antelope supply of the state.

### New Educational Work for Alabama and Maryland

The Association, with the beginning of the school year, has extended its educational

work by placing new lecturers in the states of Maryland and Alabama.

Two years ago, at the invitation of E. Lee LeCompte, State Game Warden of the Maryland Game Division, Bertram G. Bruestle, through a coöperative arrangement, began lecturing in the schools throughout the state and also before various adult groups and organizations. The work from the start has grown in popularity and usefulness, and Mr. LeCompte has expressed a desire to enlarge its scope by placing a second man in the field. This recently has been accomplished when Samuel E. Perkins III, of Indianapolis, Ind., was secured as lecturer. Mr. Perkins, a graduate of Wabash College, is a competent ornithologist and has had considerable experience to qualify him for the work being undertaken. He has served as President of the Indiana Audubon Society and of the Nature Study Club of Indiana, and, also has been prominently identified with the work of the Inland Bird-Banding Association.

In Alabama, the Association also has undertaken new educational work in coöperation with I. T. Quinn, Commissioner of the Department of Game and Fisheries. J. M. White, a resident of Alabama, has been chosen as Field Agent. Mr. White is well-versed in nature-study and the principles of wild-life conservation, and has been for years prominent in Boy Scout activities. Mr. Quinn has expressed much satisfaction at the prospect of coöperating with the Association in this educational effort.

### White-throated Sparrows Attracted by Grain

Mr. R. A. Gilliam of Dallas, Texas, a Life Member of this Association, has devoted much time and thought to the welfare of the birds. He has spread the gospel of bird-protection in his community and also has gone to considerable trouble and expense in making of his 15-acre country place a bird sanctuary.

Cedar Hill is a veritable paradise for birds. About 50 pairs of Cardinals usually may be found on the sanctuary which has many acres of thickets and various areas of shrub-

bery, which afford ideal protection and nesting-places. All day long they may be seen coming to the bird-baths and feeding-stations.

Mockingbirds also, are abundant, and during the nesting-season their ecstatic songs fill the air by day and often by night.

During the winter the thickets and brushy hillsides of this sanctuary teem with White-throated Sparrows, which outnumber all other species. Usually, during this season,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons of grain are fed, most of this being scattered on the ground and eaten by the White-throats.

In these feeding-places, even in mid-summer, one can note great bare patches where the leaf-mold has been destroyed by the prodigious snatchings of the birds.

#### Association Enlarges Bird-Protective Work in Texas

The work of guarding the breeding colonies of Egrets, Herons, and various species of sea-birds in the Laguna Madre district of Texas recently has been enlarged and strengthened through an arrangement effected both with the state of Texas and with the Bureau of Biological Survey. John O. Larson, of Harlingen, who, since the death of Capt. R. D. Camp, has been chosen as warden in charge of the refuges in Laguna Madre, recently has been appointed both Deputy State and Federal Game Warden to serve throughout the year, the financial obligations being assumed by the Association.

The increasing encroachments of civilization in southeastern Texas have made it desirable that constant surveillance be maintained in order to adequately protect the wild bird-life of the region.

#### Hummingbirds Consume Large Amount of Syrup

Mrs. G. R. Strattan, one of our members whose summer home is at Buck Hill Falls, Pa., in the heart of the picturesque Pocono Mountains, has experienced unusual success in attracting Ruby-throated Hummingbirds about her cottage.

Some time ago she began by placing a few small bottles, filled with syrup made from granulated sugar, about the front porch. They are of the 2-ounce size, having large mouths and no necks. Each bottle was first covered with red satin ribbon and then tied to the end of a stick which was planted in a flower-pot, or fastened upright in some other manner.

Early last August, a representative of the Association, when a guest of Mrs. Strattan, found much satisfaction and delight in watching the performance of her Hummingbirds. At this time eight bottles were in use, and these had to be refilled with syrup several times a day.

From morning until night the space about the veranda was filled with the darting, scintillating forms of numbers of Ruby-throats as, poised on buzzing wings, they sipped the artificial sweets which had been provided for them. With equal confidence and zest they also sipped from a bottle held in Mrs. Strattan's hand.

Altogether these little-winged gems from the tropics, up to August 1, had consumed a total of ten pounds of granulated sugar which had been provided for them in syrup form.

#### Department of Agriculture Conducts Surveys for Refuge-Sites

Mr. Robert M. Rutherford and assistants recently have been active in making surveys and examinations of various areas for refuge-sites for wild-fowl. This work is being carried forward by the Biological Survey, pursuant to the provisions of the Norbeck Bird Bill which last spring was enacted by Congress. Work of examining proposed refuge-sites has been completed in Nevada, and from there Mr. Rutherford and his men proceeded to California.

Similar surveys are being conducted by Harold W. Hicks and his party in southeastern Iowa, Nebraska, and Minnesota.

#### California and Cats

During its last session, the General Assembly of California passed an act desig-



nating cats as predatory animals and authorizing their killing when found on game-refuges and sanctuaries.

For a number of years the Conservation Law of the State of New York has contained a similar provision which, in some respects, is more far-reaching.

Section No. 194 reads as follows:

*Cats hunting or killing birds.* Any person over the age of twenty-one years, who is the holder of a valid hunting, trapping and fishing license, may, and it shall be the duty of a game protector or other peace officer to, humanely destroy a cat at large found hunting or killing any bird protected by law or with a dead bird of any species protected by law in its possession; and no action for damages shall be maintained for such killing.

## NEW SUSTAINING MEMBERS

Fee, \$5 Annually

Enrolled from July 1, 1929 to November 1, 1929

Back, Miss Elizabeth W.  
Bacon, Miss May Ashby  
Bailey, Joe R.  
Baker, Mrs. E. M.  
Banyea, Mrs. Nellie M.  
Barker, Byron W.  
Barker, Fred A.  
Bassett, Mrs. Anna Stowell  
Bates, Worth  
Beck, R. H.  
Bean, Miss Annie M.  
Bell, Albert M., Jr.  
Berry, Miss Ella Mary  
Bikle, Mrs. Henry Wolf  
Bishop, Mrs. A. G.  
Bishop, Mrs. John W.  
Bissinger, Karl  
Black, Leith S.  
Boesel, M. W.  
Boswell, Mrs. W. E.  
Brewer, Charles  
Brown, Mrs. Archibald M.  
Brown, Ernest W.  
Burg, William  
Burley, James M.  
Burnhome, C. M.  
Butter, Frank D.  
Byrd, Miss Anne H.  
Carlson, Mrs. Rose C.  
Carter, John D.  
Chalkley, Dr. A. J.  
Chapin, Arthur B.  
Chappell, Mrs. Mary Ball  
Chamberlin, Miss Charlotte P.  
Chandler, Mrs. F. W.  
Chickering, Mrs. John J.  
Chisholm, Mrs. R. S.  
Choate, Miss Elizabeth  
Clark, Julian B.  
Clement, Mrs. Geo. E.  
Coffin, Miss M.  
Colhoun, Mrs. Cornelia M.  
Conklin, C. R.  
Corser, Miss Jeannette  
Criddle, Norman  
Curry, Mrs. E. Norman  
Dare, Miss Beatrice M.

Davis, Miss Hortense  
Daughaday, C. Colton  
Dayton, Dr. Edna B.  
Dexter, Mrs. S. W.  
Dickson, Miss Mary G.  
Doane, W. W.  
Dobie, John  
Donovan, J. F.  
Dufra, Frank T.  
Dunbar, Miss Lula  
Eberly, Miss Anna R.  
Engstrom, Alfred G.  
Evans, Miss Sylvia H., Jr.  
Everest, Ralph S.  
Faxon, Henry H.  
Fillmore, Lowell  
Fillmore, Mrs. Myrtle  
Finkenstadt, Mrs. Harry S.  
Forster, B. D.  
Fowler, Miss Clara M.  
Frazier, Francis Pearsall  
Freeman, Charles W.  
Frothingham, Miss Marie L.  
Fuld, Miss Caroline L.  
Gale, Mrs. Charles H.  
Gardner, Miss Catharine  
Gardner, Mrs. Walter Hinckley  
Geake, Robert Chas.  
George, Nathan R., Jr.  
Greenwell, Guy A.  
Hacker, Morris  
Hagenstein, Walter M.  
Hale, James White  
Hamilton, Ashton  
Hand, Louis E.  
Harrigan, John J.  
Harris, Mrs. Margaret P.  
Heffner, Edward C.  
Heffner, George  
Hegler, Miss Marie Ellis  
Helfer, Miss Louise  
Herget, C. G.  
Higsons, Earl T.  
Hilborn, P. R.  
Hildebrand, Frederick  
Hinds, Mrs. F. L.  
Hinkle, Mrs. C. M.

## NEW SUSTAINING MEMBERS, continued

- Hoe, Mrs. Robert  
 Holley, Mrs. H. P.  
 Holmes, Mrs. George F.  
 Holt, Mrs. Henry  
 Houston, Henry S.  
 Hoyt, Robert Stephens  
 Huber, Dr. Ernst  
 Hyde, Deaconess  
 Ilg, Robert A.  
 Ingraham, Edward A.  
 Ingraham, Miss Mary A.  
 Ingram, Louis  
 Johnson, Miss Eleanor E.  
 Kanke, Miss Esther  
 Kearney, T. H.  
 Keep, Mrs. J. L.  
 Kelso, Leon  
 Kennedy, Mrs. D. W.  
 Kesler, M. L.  
 King, Miss Frances H.  
 King, Mrs. Helen B.  
 Kirby, R. J.  
 Knox, Mrs. Sadie B.  
 Layer, Miss Rose A.  
 Laurent, Philip  
 Leeds, Miss Priscilla H.  
 Leete, Mrs. Vera P.  
 Leonard, Mrs. Warren A.  
 Littlefield, Miss Edith  
 Lodge, Mrs. Joseph  
 Loeb, Mrs. Jacob F.  
 Loomis, Miss Harriet E.  
 Lovett, Miss Charlotte B.  
 Lowry, Mrs. Ruth White  
 Lunt, Miss Frances E.  
 McCall, Mrs. Samuel W.  
 McClure, Miss Elizabeth  
 McCoy, Miss Harriet  
 McGlynn, P. S.  
 McIntyre, Miss Edith I.  
 McKay, Mrs. N. E.  
 McKnight, Edwin T.  
 McReynolds, Mrs. Frank J.  
 Macdonald, Ross  
 MacLennan, Frank P.  
 Macy, C. S.  
 Main, Miss Carrie V.  
 Marsh, Thompson G.  
 May, Mrs. Edward Porter  
 Maynard, Charles J.  
 Mazyck, H. DeC.  
 Merrill, Mrs. L. J.  
 Michaels, Wm. C.  
 Minot, James J., Jr.  
 Morris, Miss Grace A.  
 Morse, Marius  
 Mourse, Mrs. F. R.  
 Murphy, Joseph T.  
 Neal, Miss Barbara  
 Nichol, Miss Jeannette  
 Nichols, Mrs. George W.  
 Nichols, Maynard A.  
 Nowell, Ames  
 Nowell, Mrs. Anna Lee Ames  
 Noyes, Miss Mabel C.  
 Oastus, D. E.  
 Odum, Eugene  
 Omen, Miss A. W.  
 Osborne, Edgar  
 Pacific Mills Library (S. C.)  
 Parsons, Willard H.  
 Peabody, Miss Amelia  
 Pestke, F. A.  
 Peters, John A.  
 Peters, Miss N. H.  
 Pierce, Miss Fay N.  
 Pike, Mrs. William A.  
 Plath, Karl  
 Potter, Mrs. W. H., Jr.  
 Powers, Mrs. R. B.  
 Preble, Edward A.  
 Prichard, Gilman  
 Raglin, Wilfred M.  
 Reed, W. Howell  
 Richards, Robert H.  
 Reichmuth, Mrs. C. L.  
 Rice, Howard C.  
 Robinson, Mrs. Robert M.  
 Robinson, Stuart H.  
 Rolle, Mrs. Sidney  
 Rollins, Sherwood  
 Roosevelt, Miss Margaret R.  
 Rusling, William James  
 Saginaw Branch of the American  
 Association of University Women  
 (Mich.)  
 Schaefer, Miss Sadie E.  
 Schwinn, Miss Sophia  
 Sharpe, Mrs. C. A.  
 Sheppard, Winston C.  
 Silberberg, Gustave J.  
 Skeel, Mrs. H. Robertson  
 Smith, F. H.  
 Soden, Miss Mary E.  
 Soutter, James T.  
 Speare, Charles F.  
 Spencer, C. B.  
 Stanwood, Mrs. Francis M.  
 Stephenson, Benj. T.  
 Stewart, Mrs. T. Howard  
 Stinson, James W.  
 Stix, Charles H.  
 Stix, Donald  
 Stowell, Miss Florence W.  
 Sturdy, H. K.  
 Sweet, Homer N.  
 Sypherd, W. H.  
 Taylor, Joseph Wm.  
 Thobro, H.  
 Thompson, Miss Anna L.  
 Thomson, Mrs. G. V.  
 Tilden, Miss Ellen  
 Townsend, Miss S. Edith  
 Trembath, Mrs. W. J.  
 Trostel, Albert O.  
 True, J. Ross  
 Upham, Mrs. J. H. J.  
 Van Norden, Theodore Langdon

NEW SUSTAINING MEMBERS, continued

Walker, Miss Katharine C.	Williams, H. B.
Walsh, O. S.	Williamson, Miss Katharine B.
Warren, Mrs. Samuel D.	Wilson, Eugene S.
Washburn, Herbert I.	Wilson, Mrs. George A.
Waterman, Mrs. Henry	Wilson, Mrs. W. Reynolds
Wehmann, Hermann	Winsor, Mrs. Alfred
Welch, Mrs. George T.	Wood, J. Albert, Jr.
White, Edward F. G.	Wortman, Mrs. P. J.
White, Miss Elizabeth C.	Wright, Mrs. Peter T.
Whittredge, Mrs. L. Henry	Yost, Mrs. F. O.

NEW LIFE MEMBERS

Fee, \$100 for Endowment Fund

Enrolled from July 1, 1929, to November 1, 1929

Adkins, Mrs. L. D.	Curie, Charles
Albertus, Mrs. Régula W.	Curtis, Charles P.
Anderson, Mrs. A. H.	Curtis, Mrs. Charles B.
Andrews, L. B.	Cutting, C. Suydam
Archbald, Joseph A.	Dale, Chester
Bacon, Charles E.	Darlington, Mrs. Charles F.
Baldwin, Mrs. S. Prentiss	Dewing, Miss Ruth Rousmaniere
Ball, Frank E.	Dickey, Mrs. Charles D., Jr.
Bamberger, Louis	Dodge, Murray W.
Bara and Chota (In Memoriam)	Donaldson, George M.
Barclay, Miss Emily	Draper, Mrs. B. H. B.
Ballmann, Frank H.	Dunbar, Harris T.
Barney, Mrs. Austin Dunham	Dunn, Mrs. Myra
Beach, Goodwin Batterson	duPont, Eugene
Beinecke, F. W.	duPont, Francis I.
Belmont, Mrs. August	Dyett, Herbert T.
Biddle, Mrs. Clement M. (In Memoriam)	Eaton, Henry B.
Biddle, Mrs. George	Eaton, Mrs. Henry B.
Bole, B. P., Jr.	Elliot, Mrs. John M.
Bonfils, Frederick G.	Emery, Mrs. E. C.
Botsford, Mrs. O. M.	Ennis, Mrs. William S.
Brand, Albert R.	Erbsloh, Mrs. Rudolf
Briggs, Mrs. Jane C.	Farlow, L. H.
Brookings, I. V.	Febiger, Miss Mary S.
Brown, Vernon Carleton	Feely, Ambrose
Brownson, Willard H.	Ferguson, Mrs. Walton
Bulkley, Mrs. Jonathan	Fisher, Mrs. Richard T.
Burden, William Douglas	Force, R. C.
Burk, William D.	Forster, John A.
Cabot, William B.	Foshay, Wilbur B.
Cady, William H.	Foster, Miss Emma P.
Calwell, Charles S.	Frick, Miss Helen Clay
Cameron, Miss Mary	Fuld, Mrs. Felix
Carter, Edwin A.	Gardner, Mrs. Arthur F.
Catlin, George H.	Gentsch, Charles D.
Chandler, Miss Alice G.	Grafly, Charles (In Memoriam)
Chapin, S. B.	Grant, J. D.
Chase, Irving H.	Grant, William T.
Chase, Mrs. John P.	Greenebaum, Mrs. James E.
Clark, Isaiah R.	Grozier, Mrs. E. A.
Cleaver, Mrs. A. N.	Guggenheim, Mrs. Edmond A.
Cone, Mrs. Moses H.	Hall, Mrs. Ellen P.
Cooke, Mrs. H. P.	Hamill, Mrs. Ernest A.
Cowell, Miss Helen E.	Hardenbrook, Mrs. E. R.
Cummer, A. G.	Hardwick, Miss Peggy
	Haselton, Mrs. A. S.



## NEW LIFE MEMBERS. continued

- Haskell, Mrs. Coburn  
 Hastings, Mrs. Thomas  
 Heft, Mrs. N. Hopkins  
 Hepworth, Miss Florence L.  
 Hoffman, Mrs. Conrad A.  
 Holmes, Christian R.  
 Holmes, F. C.  
 Hoover, W. H.  
 Hopwood, Mrs. Eric C.  
 Howland, Miss Isabel  
 Hird, Miss Mary E.  
 Hutchinson, Frank J.  
 Ingersoll, Mrs. R. V.  
 Ingold, William Forbes  
 Jackson, Mrs. Charles  
 Jennings, Miss A. B.  
 Johns, Mrs. David R.  
 Kappes, Herman  
 Kaul, John L.  
 Keeler, Mrs. Charles Bradley  
 Kelley, Mrs. Arthur F.  
 Kendall, Mrs. J. B.  
 Kent, Laurence H.  
 Kirkham, William B.  
 Knight, Mrs. Webster  
 Laird, Mrs. W. Winder  
 Leviston, Mrs. George  
 Lewis, A. Nelson  
 Lewis, Wadsworth R.  
 Lippincott, Mrs. J. Bertram  
 Livingston, Major A. R.  
 Lovejoy, Frank W.  
 Low, Mrs. Chauncey E.  
 Lowell, Miss Lucy  
 Luke, Adam K.  
 Lynn, Charles J.  
 McCall, Mrs. Harry W.  
 McClure, Mr. and Mrs. W. H.  
 McCreary, George D. Jr.  
 McCreary, Mrs. George D., Jr.  
 Maddock, C. S.  
 Metcalf, Mrs. Manton B.  
 Manville, Mrs. H. Edward  
 Marston, George W.  
 Matson, George C.  
 Mayer, Mrs. B.  
 Mead, D. Irving  
 Metcalf, Houghton P.  
 Miller, Charles W.  
 Moody, William F.  
 Morrell, Mrs. Edward  
 Murray, George Welwood  
 Nicholson, Mrs. W. H.  
 Obermayer, Mrs. Charles J.  
 O'Rourke, Mrs. P. F.  
 Packard, Mrs. George R.  
 Parker, William A.  
 Patrick, Mrs. Talbot  
 Peabody, George Foster  
 Phelps, Miss Claudia  
 Phillips, Frank  
 Phipps, Lawrence C.  
 Pitney, Mrs. J. O. H.  
 Playter, Miss Charlotte S.  
 Pogue, Mrs. Henry  
 Poppenhusen, Conrad H.  
 Porter, Mrs. W. W.  
 Pratt, Mrs. George D.  
 Pratt, Waldo E.  
 Prentiss, Mrs. F. F.  
 Randle, Mrs. Charles H.  
 Read, Duncan H.  
 Rebmann, G. R., Jr.  
 Robinson, Charles B., Jr.  
 Rood, Mrs. Stanley H.  
 Rosenberg, James N.  
 Rosenwald, Julius  
 Ross, Mrs. Donald P.  
 Rucker, William J.  
 Scattergood, Mrs. J. Henry  
 Schoellkopf, Paul A.  
 Scott, Mrs. Alexander B.  
 Scott, Mrs. A. M.  
 Scott, George E.  
 Sears, Edmund H.  
 Seasingood, Mrs. Emily F.  
 Shaw, Dr. Thomas B.  
 Smith, Mrs. Bernardine O.  
 Smith, E. Herbert  
 Smith, Mrs. E. Terry  
 Smith, George A.  
 Smith, Mrs. Joseph N.  
 Stewart, A. M.  
 Stewart, Philip B.  
 Stewart, Mrs. Philip B.  
 Stewart, William Gordon  
 Stone, Robert G.  
 Strauss, Mrs. Albert  
 Sturgis, S. W.  
 Summerfield, S. E.  
 Swift, Harold H.  
 Teagle, Mrs. F. H.  
 Teel, H. C.  
 Terry, Mrs. Lillian E.  
 Thorne, Mrs. Helen S.  
 Thorne, Samuel  
 Tinker, E. R.  
 Tracy, Dr. William D.  
 Trask, Mrs. John E. D.  
 Tuckerman, Mrs. Bayard, Jr.  
 VanBrunt, Jeremiah R.  
 Vincent, Mrs. George E.  
 Volkmann, George F.  
 Vogelstein, Ludwig  
 Walbridge, Anton E.  
 Walcott, Mrs. F. C.  
 Waldon, Sidney D.  
 Wallace, Mrs. Charles F.  
 Webb, Mrs. Geo. H.  
 Webber, James B.  
 Weber, Orlando F.  
 Weber, Mrs. Orlando F.  
 Wetmore, Dr. Alexander  
 Whipple, Mrs. Henry B.  
 Wilks, Mrs. Matthew Astor  
 Williams, Edgar Julian  
 Willis, Mrs. C. C.  
 Woodruff, Mrs. Henry C.  
 Young, Mrs. A. Murray  
 Zemurray, S.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BUILDING FUND

## For a Home for the Association

September 1, 1929, to November 1, 1929

Previously reported . . . . .	\$73,762 82	Heroy, Miss Anne P. . . . .	\$5 00
Armstrong, Mrs. F. H. . . . .	5 00	Hird, John A. . . . .	5 00
Aspinwall, John . . . . .	5 00	Holton, Mrs. Louise D. . . . .	100 00
Baily, William L. . . . .	5 00	Hoopes, Mrs. Maurice . . . . .	10 00
Barnes, Miss Anne Hampton . . . . .	5 00	House, Mrs. Wallace B. . . . .	3 00
Bartol, Mrs. John W. . . . .	20 00	Hughes, Mrs. R. M. . . . .	5 00
Beck, R. H. . . . .	5 00	Hutchison, Charles F. . . . .	25 00
Benedict, G. F. . . . .	50 00	Interest on Investments and Bank	
Bennett, Mrs. Alice H. . . . .	50 00	Balances . . . . .	346 61
Bok, Mrs. Edward . . . . .	100 00	Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver . . . . .	100 00
Bole, B. P. . . . .	100 00	Jennings, Mrs. Walter . . . . .	100 00
Bonties, Miss Nancy E. . . . .	5 00	Kerr, Mrs. John C. . . . .	25 00
Bowden, Frederick P. . . . .	5 00	Kimberly, Miss Mary . . . . .	5 00
Brackett, Mrs. J. Q. A. . . . .	3 00	Kingsbury, Miss Alice E. . . . .	50 00
Brown, Mrs. Geo. McKesson . . . . .	5 00	Knight, Mrs. C. Prescott . . . . .	100 00
Bulkeley, Alpheus T. . . . .	5 00	Kresge, Mrs. Anna E. . . . .	100 00
Bull, Mrs. Walter . . . . .	100 00	Lowrie, Mrs. Wm. C. . . . .	5 00
Cabot, Powell M. . . . .	5 00	MacLean, Mrs. Charles F. . . . .	100 00
Carter, Mrs. Jesse Benedict . . . . .	5 00	Martin, Mrs. Edward . . . . .	5 00
Case, Miss L. W. . . . .	100 00	Mather, Miss K. L. . . . .	10 00
Chase, Miss A. P. . . . .	100 00	Mathews, Miss C. Van C. . . . .	2 00
Choate, Mrs. A. D. . . . .	5 00	Mellon, W. L. . . . .	50 00
Clark, Dr. DeWitt S. . . . .	2 00	Moore, Mrs. Wm. H. . . . .	100 00
Clauder, Rudolph . . . . .	25 00	Morris, C. C. . . . .	5 00
Clowes, F. J. . . . .	10 00	Morris, Dr. and Mrs. L. R. . . . .	50 00
Crouse, George, Jr. . . . .	5 00	Neave, Mrs. Charles . . . . .	100 00
Curtis, James F. . . . .	50 00	Olcott, D. . . . .	100 00
"From a Friend" . . . . .	100 00	Owen, Miss Mary E. . . . .	20 00
Davey, James A. G. . . . .	5 00	Page, Miss Mary C. . . . .	25 00
Deane, Walter . . . . .	5 00	Paine, George L. . . . .	10 00
Dexter, Miss A. S. . . . .	25 00	Parsons, Mrs. J. D., Jr. . . . .	250 00
Dohme, Mrs. Charles E. . . . .	100 00	Pearson, T. Gilbert . . . . .	10 00
Douglas, James H. . . . .	50 00	Pegram, Mrs. Edward S. . . . .	5 00
Duryea, J. Frank . . . . .	50 00	Perkins, Mrs. Geo. W. . . . .	100 00
Easton, Mrs. Jane F. . . . .	2 00	Pettigrew, E. S. . . . .	100 00
Eberhart, Mrs. F. G. . . . .	5 00	Pierrepoint, Miss A. J. . . . .	100 00
Edison, Mrs. Thomas A. . . . .	25 00	Pope, Willard . . . . .	50 00
Fahrney, Mrs. Marion H. . . . .	5 00	Rauch, William . . . . .	5 00
Fairchild, Mrs. C. S. . . . .	500 00	Riker, C. B. . . . .	5 00
Farquhar, Francis . . . . .	2 00	Riker, John J. . . . .	100 00
Farr, Mrs. F. S. . . . .	5 00	Rowland, Mrs. Charles B. . . . .	5 00
Farr, Miss Shirley . . . . .	100 00	Seligman, Mrs. George W. . . . .	2 00
Feustmann, Mrs. L. P. . . . .	5 00	Shoemaker, C. W. . . . .	5 00
Fieldhouse, Mrs. J. W. . . . .	100 00	Soutter, James T. . . . .	5 00
Fisher, Miss Maude . . . . .	5 00	Speyer, Edgar . . . . .	100 00
Foster, Frank B. . . . .	100 00	Sturgis, Miss Lucy C. . . . .	10 00
Foster, Miss Julia R. . . . .	25 00	Stutzer, Miss Elise W. . . . .	10 00
Gage, Mrs. B. W. . . . .	100 00	Tappin, Charles L. . . . .	5 00
Gammell, Mrs. R. I. . . . .	100 00	Thayer, Mrs. E. D. . . . .	20 00
Gans, Howard S. . . . .	2 00	Tibbitts, Miss Sarah B. . . . .	5 00
Garver, John A. . . . .	5 00	Townsend, Mrs. David . . . . .	100 00
Gavit, E. Palmer . . . . .	100 00	True, Mrs. E. C. . . . .	100 00
Gest, Mrs. Wm. P. . . . .	5 00	Upson, Mrs. Henry S. . . . .	25 00
Griffin, Mrs. E. C. . . . .	2 00	von Arnim, Miss Albertina . . . . .	5 00
Hart, Miss Lauribel . . . . .	5 00	Warren, Frank M. . . . .	10 00
Haynes, Miss M. S. . . . .	50 00	Watson, Mrs. R. C. . . . .	2 00
Henbach, Mrs. G. . . . .	25 00	Wharton, Mrs. Margaretha A. . . . .	2 00
Hering, Mrs. Frank E. . . . .	100 00	White, Miss H. H. . . . .	100 00

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BUILDING FUND, continued

Wiley, J. Allen . . . . .	10 00
William, Moses . . . . .	5 00
Williams, Mrs. Clark . . . . .	20 00
Williams, Mrs. G. R. . . . .	10 00
Profit from Supply Dept. for year .	809 45
335 Subscriptions of \$1 each . . .	335 00

\$80,232 88

Less prepaid interest collected . .	222 30
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\$80,010 58

The following contributed \$1 each: Mrs. Spencer Aldrich, Miss Clara Altschul, Oakes I. Ames, Richard Applegate, Miss Caroline Archer, Henry Irwin Armstrong, Dr. R. T. Atkins, Mrs. Benjamin A. Aycrigg, Mrs. Edward E. Ayer, Mrs. Myrtle E. Babcock, Mrs. John Bakewell, Mrs. Eugene S. Ballard, Walter S. Ballou, Misses Banks, Mrs. Katherine H. Banning, Wm. H. Barnard, Mrs. Mabel B. Barnes, Morgan G. Barnwell, Mrs. Henry Bartholomay, Mrs. Joshua L. Barton, Miss Alice W. Bates, Mrs. Mira E. Bates, Edward E. Bechtel, John A. Bechtel, Dr. Alfred H. Berr, Mrs. A. J. Beveridge, Mrs. A. Avery Bevin, Eugene O. Beyer, Mrs. H. A. Bierwerth, George A. Bigelow, Cecil Billington, Miss Katharine H. Birchall, Mrs. Walter L. Blackinton, George A. Blaisdell, Mrs. Theron J. Blakeslee, Miss E. D. Boardman, Miss Anna Bogert, James B. Boote, Mrs. Wm. C. Borland, Francis R. Boyd, Harry H. Boyden, Miss Emily S. Braudette, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brewer, F. W. Bridge, Mrs. Eugene S. Bristol, Mrs. Alexander E. Brown, Mrs. Caroline V. D. W. Brown, Clarence H. Brown, Mrs. J. Stanley Brown, Miss Evelyn Browne, Mrs. Wm. H. Browning, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Buffington, Miss Mary B. Bull, Mrs. Carolyn Bassett Bullock, James A. Burden, Mrs. Ella F. Burnham, Miss Mary R. Cabot, LeGrand Cannon, Sidney B. Cardozo, Mrs. Agnes Carman, Frederick S. Chase, Frank Hall Childs, Henry E. Church, Mrs. Charles D. Clark, Arthur J. Cohen, Max Cohen, Miss Frances Coleman, D. R. Collier, Mrs. W. P. Compton, Mrs. Nellie H. Comstock, Walter J. Comstock, Mrs. Adelaide T. Corbett, Ernest Cossmann, Leslie Crane, Mrs. C. H. Crocker, A. G. Croll, Miss Anna C. Cromwell, Albert A. Cross, F. W. Cushing, Mrs. J. Vinton Dart, Mrs. E. Dart Davis, George

Davis, Miss A. W. Davison, Mrs. Adra L. Day, Dayton (Ohio) Audubon Society, Mrs. George L. DeBlois, Mrs. Carrie C. R. Dennis, Des Moines (Iowa) Audubon Society, Mrs. W. D. Dexter, Mrs. James Brooks Dill, Mrs. J. S. Disston, Sr., Mrs. W. F. Dominick, Malcolm Walsh Douglass, Miss Helen M. Drennan, H. A. DuVillard, James I. Easton, Charles G. Edmonds, George G. Entz, Mrs. F. H. Erbacher, Miss K. V. R. Erving, H. A. Falk, Frank D. Fenderson, Mrs. Mary VanE. Ferguson, Stark B. Ferriss, Mrs. James A. Finn, Dr. G. Clyde Fisher, Mrs. E. D. Floyd, Ellsworth I. Foote, Edward W. Forbes, Mrs. E. H. Foster, Jay D. Foster, Miss C. S. Foster, Mrs. I. T. Frary, Alexander V. Fraser, Charles R. Frederickson, G. Watson French, T. W. Friend, Miss Mary Frye Frost, Prof. C. E. Fueness, Mrs. M. E. Gaines, Dr. C. H. Gardner, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Garretson, Mrs. F. P. Garretson, Miss Julia N. Gavit, Mrs. David N. Gay, Miss Agnes Gifford, Frank Gillis, Mrs. B. Goldfrank, Morris Goldstein, Mrs. N. L. Goodrich, Mrs. J. A. Gould, Mrs. Edward H. Green, Wm. H. Greenough, T. S. Grubbs, Miss Emily Haines, Henry B. Hall, J. M. Hannaford, Miss Jennie Harrison, Miss Bessie N. Hart, Mrs. John I. Hart, Dr. W. B. Harvey, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Hecht, Walter C. Henderson, Dr. Samuel S. Hill, Miss Susie E. Hill, George Hilton, Edgar C. Hirst, H. H. Hitchcock, Mrs. A. G. Hodenpyl, Jesse Holdom, Miss Amelia B. Hollenback, Harry B. Holmes, Miss C. E. Howland, Mrs. E. C. Hoyt, George H. Hoyt, Lucius L. Hubbard, Henry M. Hubbell, Miss Elizabeth Evans Hughes, Russell C. Huntsberger, Mrs. Edward W. Hutchins, Mrs. O. E. Hyde, Miss Antoinette Irving, A. D. Irwin, Jr., Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, Miss Annie A. James, H. P. Jaques, Frederic T. Jencks, Mrs. Arthur S. Johnson, Boyd S. Jones, Mrs. John S. Jones, Gotthard Kattermann, Chambers Kellar, A. S. Kenny, L. M. Kifer, Burnham W. King, Miss Caroline W. King, R. W. King, Mrs. Mary S. Knapp, A. S. Knight, Miss Winifred L. Kutschbach, Roy M. Langdon, Mrs. Alexander Laughlin, Mrs. Alphonse LeDuc, Mrs. George B. Lee.

(To be continued)



# Report of the National Association of Audubon Societies and Affiliated Organizations for the Year Ending October 19, 1929

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### REPORT OF T. GILBERT PEARSON, LL.D., PRESIDENT

INTRODUCTION.—FIELD AGENTS.—CARRYING THE WORD TO ALASKA.—JUNIOR AUDUBON WORK.—BIRD SANCTUARIES AND RESERVATIONS.—THE ANTELOPE SANCTUARY.—GOLF COURSES AS BIRD SANCTUARIES.—LEGISLATION.—AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS.—COOPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.—COOPERATION WITH OTHER NATIONS.—FINANCIAL.—MISCELLANEOUS.—CONCLUSION.

### REPORTS OF FIELD AGENTS

EUGENE SWOPE, FOR ROOSEVELT BIRD SANCTUARY; BERTRAM G. BRUESTLE, FOR MARYLAND; HERBERT K. JOB, FOR SOUTH CAROLINA; ARTHUR H. NORTON, FOR MAINE; FRANCES A. HURD, FOR CONNECTICUT; SIDNEY R. ESTEN, FOR INDIANA; MARY S. SAGE, FOR LONG ISLAND; MARY E. WINGO, FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

### REPORTS OF STATE AUDUBON SOCIETIES

CALIFORNIA, CONNECTICUT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FLORIDA, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, KANSAS, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, OHIO, OREGON, RHODE ISLAND.

### REPORTS OF OTHER AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

ATLANTA (GA.) BIRD CLUB.—AUDUBON ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC (CALIF.).—AUDUBON SOCIETY OF BUFFALO (N. Y.).—AUDUBON CLUB OF NORRISTOWN (PA.).—AUDUBON SOCIETY OF MANCHESTER (IOWA).—AUDUBON SOCIETY OF SEWICKLEY VALLEY (PA.).—AUDUBON SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA (PITTSBURGH).—AUGUSTA (MAINE) NATURE CLUB.—BANGOR (MAINE) BIRD CONSERVATION CLUB.—BARRINGTON (ILL.) BIRD CLUB.—BIRD CLUB OF LONG ISLAND (N. Y.).—BIRD HAVEN BIRD CLUB (PEORIA, ILL.).—BIRMINGHAM (ALA.) AUDUBON SOCIETY.—BROOKLINE (MASS.) BIRD CLUB.—BUFFALO (N. Y.) SOCIETY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.—BURROUGHS CLUB OF ONEONTA (N. Y.).—BURROUGHS NATURE STUDY CLUB OF MARION (OHIO).—CAYUGA (N. Y.) BIRD CLUB.—CLEVELAND (OHIO) BIRD CLUB.—COLORADO MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY (DENVER).—COMMUNITY BIRD CLUB OF WOODSVILLE (N. H.) AND WELLS RIVER (VT.).—CUMBERLAND COUNTY (MAINE) AUDUBON SOCIETY.—DANA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF ALBANY (N. Y.).—DES MOINES (IOWA) AUDUBON SOCIETY.—ELGIN (ILL.) AUDUBON SOCIETY.—ESSEX COUNTY (MASS.) ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB.—EVANSTON (ILL.) BIRD CLUB.—FEDERATION OF THE BIRD CLUBS OF NEW ENGLAND.—HALIFAX RIVER (FLA.) BIRD CLUB.—HAMILTON (ONT.) BIRD PROTECTION SOCIETY.—HATTIE AUDUBON CIRCLE OF THE OUTDOOR ART LEAGUE (LOUISVILLE, KY.).—LAKE PLACID CLUB (N. Y.).—LOS ANGELES (CALIF.) AUDUBON SOCIETY.—MASSACHUSETTS FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATION.—MERIDEN (CONN.) BIRD AND NATURE CLUB.—MERIDEN (N. H.) BIRD CLUB.—MINNEAPOLIS (MINN.) AUDUBON SOCIETY.—MISSOULA (MONT.) BIRD CLUB.—NEWARK (N. J.) BIRD CLUB.—OUTDOOR NATURE CLUB OF HOUSTON (TEXAS).—PASADENA (CALIF.) AUDUBON SOCIETY.—PRINCETON (N. J.) NATURE CLUB.—PROVANCHER SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY (CAN.).—PROVINCE OF QUEBEC (CAN.) SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF BIRDS.—RIDGEWOOD (N. J.) AUDUBON SOCIETY.—ROCKFORD (ILL.) NATURE STUDY SOCIETY.—ST. LOUIS (MO.) BIRD CLUB.—SARATOGA (N. Y.) BIRD AND NATURE CLUB.—SAVANNAH (GA.) AUDUBON SOCIETY.—SCRANTON (PA.) BIRD CLUB.—SOUTHERN PINES (N. C.) BIRD CLUB.—SPOKANE (WASH.) BIRD CLUB.—STANTON (MAINE) BIRD CLUB.—STATEN ISLAND (N. Y.) BIRD CLUB.—SUSSEX COUNTY (N. J.) NATURE STUDY CLUB.—ULSTER (PA.) NATURE CLUB.—VASSAR (N. Y.) WAKE ROBIN CLUB.—WATKINS GLEN (N. Y.) BIRD CLUB.—WEST CHESTER (PA.) BIRD CLUB.—WYNCOTE (PA.) BIRD CLUB.

### REPORT OF ROBERT CUSHMAN MURPHY, D. SC., TREASURER

### REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

# REPORT OF T. GILBERT PEARSON, PRESIDENT

## INTRODUCTION

The Officers and Directors of the National Association of Audubon Societies ever realize that the most fruitful field of operation in which we can engage is that of helping educate the public to a more intelligent appreciation of the value of the wild life of the earth. The great mass of non-game birds of any country are of inestimable value as destroyers of injurious insects and consumers of noxious weed-seeds. An adequate breeding stock of game-birds and animals should ever be maintained, and the esthetic effect on the human mind which comes through an appreciation of the wild life as a whole is of incalculable worth. Hence, the management of the Association bends constant efforts toward the work of helping spread knowledge of the appearance, habits, and value of the living bird. It is only human to have a more friendly interest in a man, a bird, or other object of which one has personal knowledge.

Hand in hand with these efforts to teach ornithology to the public comes the work of coöperating with the Government and state and local agencies in instructing people on the practical service which wild birds and animals render to mankind. Last year our agents employed in educational endeavor attained glorious results for their efforts.

## FIELD AGENTS

Sidney R. Esten, whom we maintain in Indiana with the coöperation of the Department of Conservation, traveled throughout that state with automobile and stereopticon, and addressed 359 audiences, numbering more than 61,000 adults and children.

Bertram G. Bruestle, who works under similar arrangements in Maryland, delivered 640 lectures to more than 39,000 persons. E. Lee LeCompte, State Game Commissioner of Maryland, has been so impressed with the value of Mr. Bruestle's work that recently he urged the Association to coöperate financially in placing a second man in the field in Maryland. Fortunately, we were able to accept this offer, and on October 1, Samuel E. Perkins, 3d, formerly President of the Indiana Audubon Society, assumed duties in that state as the second general lecturer for the Association and the Game Department of Maryland.

During the winter months, when the Court of the Fountain of the Roosevelt Bird Sanctuary necessarily was closed, Dr. Eugene Swope went South, and while in the states of Georgia and Florida delivered twenty-two lectures.

Mrs. Mary S. Sage continued her lecture-work on Long Island, traveling from school to school and giving 105 talks to the teachers and children.

Miss Frances A. Hurd, in Connecticut, spoke 274 times in the schools and elsewhere, before more than 36,000 children and adults.

Mrs. Mary E. Wingo, operating in and about Savannah, Ga., formed about 140 Junior Clubs with a membership of 5,027. She also was extremely helpful in the matter of exhibits, press publicity, etc.

J. P. Jensen, of Minnesota, has helped with the work of enrolling 10,293 children into Junior Clubs. During the past year 240 of these Clubs have been formed in that state.

Herbert K. Job, in connection with the South Carolina Department of Education, gave illustrated lectures to audiences aggregating about 71,000 and wrote many articles that were published.

Arthur H. Norton, of Maine, followed legislative matters in his state closely and gave many lectures and talks on wild birds and their protection.

Alden H. Hadley, in addition to his duties in the Home Office, prepared various exhibits, some of which he attended in person, and in Texas engaged in important field-work. He also delivered 21 public addresses.

H. G. McGowan lectured to more than 50,000 children in Georgia.

Your President has had the pleasure of speaking before 29 audiences numbering many thousands of individuals. These included Audubon Societies and Clubs, also Kiwanis, Rotary and Civitan organizations. He spoke at the annual convention of the Izaak Walton League of America, the International Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners, the Wild Life School at McGregor, Iowa, the Convention of the American Game Protective Association, and the American Ornithologists' Union. He appeared before Congressional Committees and the United States Bureau of Budget, and, so far as time would permit, accepted engagements to speak on various other occasions.

Of the Directors, Doctors Chapman, Murphy, Oastler and Palmer also have spoken before various important assemblages. In all, the Officers, Directors, and Agents of the Association, by word of mouth, have carried our message to hundreds of thousands of people throughout the country.

Numbers of accounts of the activities of the Association and its aims have appeared in magazines and the public press. Thousands of references to it and its affiliated organizations and the work which these are all doing have been published in the newspapers of the country, many in the form of editorials. In our publicity, stress has again been laid on the great desirability of preserving useful Hawks and Owls, that class of birds which, unfortunately, seems to have but few friends.

### CARRYING THE WORD TO ALASKA

A few months ago we issued an edition of 10,000 sets of twenty Bird-Cards, dealing with subjects found in Alaska, the text on the back of the cards being written by Mr. Hadley. These, together with an eight-page illustrated leaflet, prepared by the speaker and Governor Parks of Alaska, were placed in stout envelopes and a set presented to every school-teacher and pupil in that far-off territory.



## JUNIOR AUDUBON WORK

During the school-year, which closed June 1, 1929, 8,307 Bird-study Clubs were formed by the Association and its coöperating societies among the school children of the United States and Canada. A total of 347,849 young people thus received colored pictures of birds, outline drawings of the same, bird-study leaflets, and the Audubon button.

To each Club of twenty-five or more was sent, without extra charge, the magazine BIRD-LORE in order that the teacher and children might have available the extremely interesting material on birds presented in each issue by Dr. Arthur A. Allen and others. Each child pays a fee of 10 cents, and the Junior work is carried on at an average cost of about 20 cents per child.

May I recount the fact that since your President had the pleasure of finding means to start this work in the autumn of 1910, the total of the annual enrollments in the Junior Department have amounted to 4,106,607? Systematic effort to instruct children in any line of natural history has never before been developed on such a scale in this or any other country.

There follows a statement showing the distribution of these Clubs and the number of young people enrolled in the various states and provinces the past year.

### ANNUAL SUMMARY OF JUNIOR AUDUBON CLUBS AND MEMBERS ENROLLED UNDER THE CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL FUND ENDING JUNE 1, 1929

<i>States</i>	<i>Clubs</i>	<i>Members</i>
Alabama.....	119 .....	5,032
Alaska.....	2 .....	66
Arizona.....	14 .....	467
Arkansas.....	18 .....	747
California.....	349 .....	14,885
Colorado.....	73 .....	3,097
Connecticut.....	390 .....	16,882
Delaware.....	21 .....	706
District of Columbia.....	11 .....	395
Florida.....	51 .....	2,376
Georgia.....	140 .....	5,027
Idaho.....	17 .....	757
Illinois.....	390 .....	15,834
Indiana.....	439 .....	17,290
Iowa.....	153 .....	6,490
Kansas.....	75 .....	2,850
Kentucky.....	87 .....	3,323
Louisiana.....	76 .....	2,533
Maine.....	37 .....	1,755
Maryland.....	239 .....	10,198
Massachusetts.....	310 .....	12,726
Michigan.....	275 .....	11,680

<i>States</i>	<i>Clubs</i>	<i>Members</i>
Minnesota.....	254	10,293
Mississippi.....	19	674
Missouri.....	103	4,668
Montana.....	31	1,259
Nebraska.....	67	2,651
Nevada.....	8	320
New Hampshire.....	47	1,839
New Jersey.....	260	11,605
New Mexico.....	22	774
New York.....	1,053	47,266
North Carolina.....	81	3,000
North Dakota.....	55	2,431
Ohio.....	527	21,284
Oklahoma.....	46	1,807
Oregon.....	126	5,994
Pennsylvania.....	717	32,528
Rhode Island.....	13	595
South Carolina.....	261	9,460
South Dakota.....	30	1,426
Tennessee.....	23	842
Texas.....	122	4,723
Utah.....	49	1,741
Vermont.....	17	718
Virginia.....	76	3,189
Washington.....	67	3,203
West Virginia.....	101	4,079
Wisconsin.....	155	6,630
Wyoming.....	8	367
Canada.....	672	26,874
Chile.....	1	38
Hawaii.....	3	98
Porto Rico.....	7	357
Totals.....	8,307	347,849

## BIRD SANCTUARIES AND RESERVATIONS

The year has been a very successful one for the wild birds resorting to the various bird reservations guarded by this Association. The Roosevelt Bird Sanctuary, adjoining the little cemetery containing the grave of Theodore Roosevelt, has become an area of great beauty as it continues to be developed under the wise and loving care of Dr. Eugene Swope, our resident representative in charge. Every year its popularity becomes more pronounced. Dr. Swope reports that 32,000 people have visited the Court of the Fountain the past season, and some hundreds of specially interested students of sanctuary methods were shown through the main part of the Sanctuary. This area of 12 acres, owned and maintained by the Association, is located 2 miles from the town of Oyster Bay.

Another property owned by the Association is the great Paul J. Rainey Wild Life Sanctuary in Louisiana, which was the gift of the late Paul J. Rainey's sister, Mrs. Grace Rainey Rogers. It contains about 40 square miles of marshland, and in winter teems with countless thousands of Ducks and Geese. Up to the present time, 142 species of birds have been recorded on the Sanctuary and in the immediate neighborhood. Many wild fowl were banded here by Frederick C. Lincoln of the Biological Survey during the early part of the year.

A reserve owned by us and well-known to ornithologists and bird-lovers, is Bird Island in Orange Lake, Alachua County, Florida. All the Herons known to breed in the state are found here, with the single exception of the rare Great White Heron whose range is confined almost wholly to the immediate neighborhood of the sea. On Bird Island also are found large numbers of White Ibis, Least Bittern, Florida Gallinule, King Rail, Water Turkey, and other birds.

Buzzard Island, near Charleston, S. C., which we purchased some time ago and have carefully guarded, was the home of about 500 Snowy Egrets the past summer. Louisiana Herons and Night Herons were even more numerous.

May's Pond in northern Florida continues to contain our largest colony of White Egrets. The warden estimates that about 1,000 of the larger species and perhaps 600 of the small Snowy Egrets breed here. Numerous other Herons, as well as Ibises and Wood Ducks, swelled the avian population.

Others of our Florida colonies are located on the Sebastian River and in the Black Gum Swamp near Micanopy.

In Louisiana, Lake Charles and Ray's Lake rookeries have been watched by our special agents. Several years ago the state of Texas leased to the Association, Green Island on the lower Gulf Coast. This is of tremendous interest to bird-students as here gather to breed a very great percentage of the Reddish Egret population known to be found in the United States. Estimates the last year placed their number as high as 8,000. Other Herons and some White Egrets also assemble here. Royal Terns, Caspian Terns, Cabot's Terns, Least Terns, Black Skimmers and Laughing Gulls breed on adjacent islands which this Association also holds under lease, and which are in charge of our warden, John O. Larson. To increase his authority, Mr. Larson recently has been commissioned as a Deputy State Warden, and also Deputy United States Warden. The birds were unmolested in our guarded Heron colony near Lenoxville, N. C.

In Maine, our protection continued over the interesting Eider Duck colony of Old Man Island. Gulls, Terns, Petrels, and other feathered denizens of the sea found safe retreat on many additional islands of Maine guarded by our warden force. These principally were Doublehead, Short Islands, Cranberry, Duck, Baker's, Stratton, Bluff, Freeman's Rock, and Matinicus Rock.

In Virginia, Terns, Laughing Gulls, and Clapper Rails are the most numerous species in the regions protected by the Association on Big Easters and Little Easters marshes at Cobb's Island.



Our warden protecting Little Beach Island, N. J., reports several thousand Laughing Gulls and a small colony of Black Skimmers and Common Terns. The Skimmers did not return in their former numbers the past season.

The largest colony of Brown Pelicans in eastern North America occupies the Mud Lumps about the mouth of the Mississippi River. These islands constitute a United States Bird Reservation, but are guarded by an agent of this Association. The warden estimates that 18,000 Pelicans occupied the islands the past summer.

Six small islands inhabited by Tern colonies off the Connecticut coast received our care and oversight last summer.

A new agent has been employed by the Association to devote his entire time to warden work in southern Georgia. This man, Joseph Dailey, began his duties on August 1, 1929. He has been made a Deputy United States Game Warden. At least two additional wardens will enter our employ not later than December of this year.

### THE ANTELOPE SANCTUARY

Last year reference was made to our efforts to protect the hard-pressed antelope in northwestern Nevada. We now hold option to purchase 1,000 of the approximately 3,000 acres of privately owned land in the Last Chance neighborhood. As result of a personal visit made by your President to the United States Public Land Office in Washington, D. C., President Hoover, in order to increase the value of the Antelope Sanctuary, withdrew from public entry about 30,000 acres of land surrounding our holdings.

We have been able to employ a warden throughout the year to protect from hunters the antelope and Sage Grouse that inhabit the territory in great numbers.

### GOLF COURSES AS BIRD SANCTUARIES

The possibilities for making bird sanctuaries of golf club properties seem to offer a very fruitful field of service. The subject has been recently taken up by the Association and announcement of details will be issued shortly. At this time mention only will be made of the fact that the development of plans is in the hands of the following Committee: Eugene S. Wilson, New York; Bruce Barton, New York; Grantland Rice, New York; Frank M. Chapman, New York; Robert T. Jones, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.; and T. Gilbert Pearson, New York.

### LEGISLATION

Many years ago, in the early days of the Association's history, a large percentage of our work dealt with efforts to secure the enactment of the Model Law for the protection of non-game birds. Later came a busy period of effort

to stop the sale of bird-plumage. For a number of years now both of these subjects have been covered largely, not only by state laws, but by Federal enactment. Many changes and additions have been made to the legal restrictions governing the taking of wild life, and the now almost complete system of State Conservation Departments busy themselves actively with these complicated matters in their own states. Into the field, also, have come hundreds of conservation organizations, game-protective associations, clubs, and Izaak Walton League Chapters all actively watching the law-makers in their various sessions. Never in the history of any country has so much attention been paid to guarding wild-life legislation as in the United States today.

Frequently the Association has opportunities to help in these matters. Our long experience with National legislation enables us particularly to be of aid in some of the larger problems that arise. Differences of opinion some time ago arose in connection with the efforts to secure the passage of a Federal Act for the establishment of game-refuges. Late in the summer of 1928, however, the National membership organizations interested in conservation composed their differences, united on the character of bill they would support, and appointed a National Committee on Wild-Life Legislation to represent them all in seeking to secure the enactment of the compromise bill. Your President had the honor of being chosen Chairman of this Committee.

It is a pleasure to record here that the Associations all worked together in the utmost harmony and that Congress passed the Norbeck Bill with the amendments we recommended and urged. This measure, known as the "Migratory Bird Conservation Act," received the signature of President Coolidge on February 18, 1929. A somewhat full account of the stirring campaign for the bill has already appeared in the pages of BIRD-LORE.

Mention should be made that, early in March, Congress appropriated \$75,000 to enable the Biological Survey to begin work on this problem by conducting investigations for the purpose of locating suitable areas for inviolate bird sanctuaries, and for some months its agents have been busy in the field carrying out these duties. It now remains to be seen how fully Congress, from year to year, will make the appropriations authorized by the Act.

Under the workings of our Bird Treaty with Canada, the making of regulations governing shooting seasons, bag limits, and methods of hunting migratory birds was delegated by Congress to the Department of Agriculture. In common with most observers, we have faith in the trained experts of this Department and believe that they will continue from time to time to recommend such changes in the regulations as the needs of the wild life seem to require.

### AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

The state and local Audubon Societies, together with other groups interested in the study and protection of birds, affiliated with the National Asso-

ciation, are in the aggregate performing a large service in stimulating interest in nature-study, and bird-preservation among the people of the regions in which they function.

As accounts of the activities of many of these societies and clubs will be published in connection with this general report, further comment will not here be made, except to say that these are filled with most interesting and valuable records of splendid achievements, and should be widely read:

# ORGANIZATIONS FORMALLY AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AUDUBON SOCIETIES, OCTOBER 19, 1929

## STATE AUDUBON SOCIETIES

### CALIFORNIA:

President, Mrs. Harriet W. Myers, 311 N. Ave., 66, Los Angeles.  
Secretary, Mrs. Margaret S. Kinsman, 3467 Arroyo Seco Ave., Los Angeles.

### CONNECTICUT:

President, John P. Holman, Fairfield.  
Secretary, Mrs. Herbert Perry Beers, Southport.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

President, Dr. T. S. Palmer, 1939 Biltmore St., N. W., Washington.  
Secretary, Miss Helen P. Childs, 5901 Connecticut Ave., Chevy Chase, Md.

### FLORIDA:

President, Dr. William F. Blackman, Winter Park.  
Secretary, Mrs. R. J. Longstreet, Daytona Beach.

### ILLINOIS:

President, O. M. Schantz, 521-137 S. La Salle St., Chicago.  
Secretary, Miss Catharine A. Mitchell, 521-137 S. La Salle St., Chicago

### INDIANA:

President, Dr. Earl Brooks, Noblesville.  
Secretary, Miss Margaret R. Knox, 4030 Park Ave., Indianapolis.

### KANSAS:

President, Major Chapman Grant, 1709 N. Vassar Ave., Wichita.  
Secretary, Miss Madeleine Aaron, 618 N. Topeka Ave., Wichita.

### MASSACHUSETTS:

President, Judge Robert Walcott, 910 Barristers Hall, Boston.  
Secretary, Winthrop Packard, 66 Newbury St., Boston.

### MICHIGAN:

President, Mrs. Edith C. Munger, Hart.  
Secretary, Mrs. Lucretia T. Norgaard, Hart.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE:

President, Gen. Elbert Wheeler, Nashua.  
Secretary, George C. Atwell, Strafford.

### NEW JERSEY:

President, Philip B. Philipp, 120 Broadway, New York City.  
Secretary, Beecher S. Bowdish, 164 Market St., Newark, N. J.

### OHIO:

President, Mrs. C. M. Bookman, 554 Evanswood Pl., Clifton.  
Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Braunecker, The Roslyn Apts., Clifton



## OREGON:

President, Willard A. Eliot, 892 Milwaukee St., Portland.  
 Secretary, Ira N. Gabrielson, 1237 East 21st St., Portland.

## RHODE ISLAND:

President, Ralph C. Watrous, 76 Humboldt Ave., Providence.  
 Secretary, Miss Mary B. Leonard, 30 Barnes St., Providence.

## OTHER AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS:  
 50 Madison Ave., New York City.

## ATLANTA (GA.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Earle R. Greene, 642 Orme Circle, N. E., Atlanta.  
 Secretary, Miss Berma Jarrard, 733 Frederica St., N. E., Atlanta.

## AUDUBON ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC (CALIF.):

President, Bert Harwell, Yosemite National Park, Calif.  
 Secretary, C. B. Lastreto, 260 California St., San Francisco.

## AUDUBON BIRD CLUB OF ERASMUS HALL (N. Y.):

President, Miss Lillian Palliser, Brooklyn.  
 Secretary, Miss Elizabeth M. Tompkins, Brooklyn.

## AUDUBON CLUB OF NORRISTOWN (PA.):

President, Willis R. Roberts, 800 DeKalb St., Norristown.  
 Secretary, Miss Isabella Walker, 40 Jacoby St., Norristown.

## AUDUBON SOCIETY OF BUFFALO (N. Y.):

President, Mrs. Charles M. Wilson, 1350 Amhurst St., Buffalo.  
 Secretary, Mrs. Joseph M. Overfield, 253 Breckenridge St., Buffalo.

## AUDUBON SOCIETY OF MANCHESTER (IOWA):

President, Mrs. Margaret Seeds, Manchester.  
 Secretary, Mrs. H. M. Bradley, Manchester.

## AUDUBON SOCIETY OF SEWICKLEY VALLEY (PA.):

President, Bayard H. Christy, 403 Frederick Ave., Sewickley.  
 Secretary, Mrs. Louis Willard, Sewickley.

## AUDUBON SOCIETY OF SKANEATELES (N. Y.):

Secretary, Miss Sarah M. Turner, Skaneateles.

## AUDUBON SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA (PITTSBURGH):

President, Rudyerd Boulton, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh.  
 Secretary, Miss Alva K. Held, 303 Arabella St., Pittsburgh.

## AUGUSTA NATURE CLUB (MAINE):

President, Mrs. Charles T. Penney, 42 Chapel St., Augusta.  
 Secretary, Mrs. Bertram E. Packard, 99 Sewall St., Augusta.

## BANGOR (MAINE) BIRD CONSERVATION CLUB:

President, Miss Madeleine Giddings, 14 Coombs St., Bangor.  
 Clerk, Mrs. Paul Hanneman, R. F. D. 8, Bangor.

## BARRINGTON (ILL.) BIRD CLUB:

President, James C. Plagge, Barrington.  
 Secretary, Mrs. Paul W. Trier, Barrington.

## BEDFORD (N. Y.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

Treasurer, Miss Mary Clark, Bedford Hills.

## BIRD CLUB OF LONG ISLAND (N. Y.):

President, Mrs. E. M. Townsend, Townsend Place, Oyster Bay.  
 Secretary, Mrs. Richard Derby, Oyster Bay.

## BIRD HAVEN BIRD CLUB (ILL.):

President, Dr. E. H. Bradley, 901-903 Lehman Bldg., Peoria.  
Treasurer, A. L. Anderson, 125 N. Jefferson Ave., Peoria.

## BIRMINGHAM (ALA.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, George B. Ward, Brown Marx Bldg., Birmingham.  
Secretary, Mrs. Elwyn Ballard, 1436 S. 18th St., Birmingham.

## BROOKLINE (MASS.) BIRD CLUB:

President, L. R. Talbot, 28 Perkins St., Melrose Highlands.  
Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Stevens, 20 Winthrop St., Winchester.

## BUCK HILL (PA.) NATURE CLUB:

President, Mrs. M. T. L. Gannett, 15 Sibley Place, Rochester.  
Secretary, Mrs. Margaret S. Strattan, 518 Franklin Ave., Wilkinsburg.

## BUFFALO SOCIETY OF NATURAL SCIENCES (N. Y.):

President, Chauncey J. Hamlin, Buffalo Museum of Science, Buffalo.  
Secretary, Seymour H. Knox, Marine Trust Bldg., Buffalo.

## BURROUGHS NATURE CLUB (ONEONTA, N. Y.):

President, Mrs. Harry M. Goldsmith, 83 Chestnut St., Oneonta.  
Secretary, Miss Mina Shearer, 57 Dietz St., Oneonta.

## BURROUGHS NATURE STUDY CLUB (JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.):

President, Lawrence Stetson, 400 S. William St., Johnstown.  
Secretary, Miss Margaret E. Raymond, 200 Fon Claire St., Johnstown.

## BURROUGHS NATURE STUDY CLUB (MARION, OHIO):

President, Miss Edith Keeler, 186 St. James, Marion.  
Secretary, Miss Vedith Babb, White Oaks Farm, Marion.

## CAYUGA (N. Y.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Dr. A. A. Allen, McGraw Hall, Ithaca.  
Secretary, E. L. Palmer, Ithaca.

## CHAUTAUQUA (N. Y.) BIRD AND TREE CLUB:

President, Mrs. Willard W. Boyd, 4387 Westminster Pl., St. Louis, Mo.  
Secretary, Mrs. Ralph Norton, 4930 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## CLEVELAND (OHIO) BIRD CLUB:

President, C. M. Finrock, 3186 Oak Road, Cleveland Heights.  
Secretary, Mrs. Benjamin Lowenstein, 356 E. 185th St., Cleveland.

## COCONUT GROVE (FLA.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

Secretary, Mrs. Ralph M. Munroe, Coconut Grove P. O., Box 116, Coconut Grove.

## COLORADO MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY:

President, Frank M. Taylor, Colorado Museum, City Park, Denver.  
Secretary, P. M. Cooke, Care The Denver National Bank, Denver.

## COLUMBUS (OHIO) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, J. C. Hambleton, 880 W. 8th Ave., Columbus.  
Secretary, Miss Marcella Crain, 57 Martin Ave., Columbus.

## COMMUNITY BIRD CLUB (WOODSVILLE, N. H., AND WELLS RIVER, VT.):

President, Miss Lottie Munsell, Wells River, Vt.  
Secretary, Rev. B. M. Smith, Wells River, Vt.

## CUMBERLAND COUNTY (MAINE) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, P. B. McCord, 29 Capisic St., Portland.  
Clerk, Mrs. Frank E. Lowe, 59 State St., Portland.

## DANA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY (ALBANY, N. Y.):

President, Mrs. Ten Eyck J. Mosher, 248 State St., Albany.  
Secretary, Miss Helen A. Winne, 418 Kenwood Ave., Delmar.

## DAYTON (OHIO) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Miss Edith Stoltz, 24 Laura Ave., Dayton.  
Secretary, Mrs. W. L. Jordan, Dayton.

## DELTA DUCK CLUB (NEW ORLEANS, LA.):

President, John Dymond, Jr., 1001 Maison Blanche Bldg., New Orleans.  
Secretary, C. Sag Harris, 1001 Maison Blanche Bldg., New Orleans.

## DES MOINES (IOWA) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Mrs. John E. Stewart, 1245 37th St., Des Moines.  
Secretary, Mrs. Toni R. Wendelburg, 853 28th St., Des Moines.

## DETROIT (MICH.) BIRD PROTECTING CLUB:

President, Mrs. J. D. Harmes, 1001 Beaconfield, Detroit.  
Secretary, Mrs. Pearl H. Wood, 1001 Beaconfield, Detroit.

## DOYLESTOWN (PA.) NATURE CLUB:

President, Miss Laura V. Anderson, 115 N. Broad St., Doylestown.  
Secretary, Mrs. Ida K. Kirk, 105 N. Broad St., Doylestown.

## DUTCHESS COUNTY (N. Y.) SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION:

President, Howard B. Coleman, 41 Roosevelt Ave., Poughkeepsie.  
Secretary, Donald G. Robertson, 82 Worrall St., Poughkeepsie.

## ELGIN (ILL.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, William F. Ziegler, Elgin.  
Secretary, Miss Katherine M. McQueen, P. O. Box 205, Elgin.

## ENGLEWOOD (N. J.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Miss Elizabeth N. Doughty, Palisade Ave., Englewood.  
Secretary, Miss Virginia D. Lyman, Dwight Pl., Englewood.

## ESSEX COUNTY (MASS.) ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB:

President, Frank W. Benson, 14 Chestnut St., Salem.  
Secretary, Ralph Lawson, 88 Washington Square, E. Salem.

## EVANSTON (ILL.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Mrs. F. H. Pattee, 2516 Lincoln St., Evanston.  
Secretary, Mrs. Arthur H. Knox, 2400 Park Place, Evanston.

## FEDERATION OF THE BIRD CLUBS OF NEW ENGLAND:

President, Dr. T. Gilbert Pearsón, 1974 Broadway, New York City.  
Secretary, Laurence B. Fletcher, 50 Congress St., Boston.

## FORT SMITH BIRD CLUB (ARK.):

Secretary, R. A. Cooper, 805 N. 15th St., Fort Smith.

## FRANCIS W. PARKER SCHOOL (CHICAGO, ILL.):

President, Miss Flora J. Cooke, 616 York Place, Chicago.  
Secretary, Miss Norma B. Jones, Francis W. Parker School, Chicago.

## HALIFAX RIVER (FLA.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Dr. M. T. Pritchard, Barrington, R. I., and Daytona Beach  
Secretary, R. J. Longstreet, Daytona Beach.

## HAMILTON (ONT.) BIRD PROTECTION SOCIETY:

President, Dr. H. G. Arnott, R. R. 1, Freeman.  
Secretary, J. Roland Brown, 26 Spring St., Hamilton.

## HARTFORD (CONN.) BIRD STUDY CLUB:

President, Miss Lucy O. Hunt, 185 Beacon St., Hartford.  
Secretary, Miss Edith M. Clark, 350 Main St., Glastonbury.

## HATTIE AUDUBON CIRCLE OF THE OUTDOOR ART LEAGUE (KY.):

President, Mrs. John H. Miller, 1617 W. Jefferson, Louisville.  
Secretary, Mrs. Nick Vaughn, 1632 S. 3d St., Louisville.

## HESSTON (KANS.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, D. H. Bender, Hesston.  
Secretary, Miss Eva Coopridger, Hesston.



## LAKE PLACID CLUB (ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y.):

President, Charles H. Townsend, Lake Placid Club.  
Secretary, Mrs. Claude Towne, Lake Placid Club.

## LITTLE LAKE CLUB (LA.):

President, E. E. Lafaye, 416 Poydras St., New Orleans.  
Secretary, Walter P. Stouse, 830 Union St., New Orleans.

## LOS ANGELES (CALIF.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Mrs. Leonard S. Hall, 117 Wavecrest Ave., Venice.  
Secretary, Mrs. Estelle D. Dyke, 405 E. Stocker St., Glendale.

## LUCY MACKENZIE HUMANE SOCIETY (VT.):

President, Mrs. Julia O. Burbridge, Woodstock.  
Secretary, Aline J. Boyce, Woodstock.

## MASSACHUSETTS FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATION:

President, John C. Phillips, 41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.  
Secretary, David A. Aylward, 41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

## MASSILLON (OHIO) BURROUGHS NATURE CLUB:

President, Miss Ella O. Shoemaker, Massillon.  
Secretary, Mrs. Harriet C. Helston, Massillon.

## MERIDEN (CONN.) BIRD AND NATURE CLUB:

President, Frederick Kilbourne, 190 Cook Ave., Meriden.  
Secretary, Miss Barbara Lee, 17 Elm St., Meriden.

## MERIDEN (N. H.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Rev. Noble O. Bowlby, Meriden.  
Secretary, Mrs. Morris Penniman, Meriden.

## MICHIGAN NORTH WOODS CLUB (ILL.):

President, Col. Wallace H. Whigam, 660 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.  
Secretary, Henry Schuh, Chicago.

## MILLBROOK (N. Y.) GARDEN CLUB:

President, Mrs. Roosevelt Miller, 1155 Park Ave., Millbrook.  
Secretary, Miss M. Elizabeth Smith, Millbrook.

## MINNEAPOLIS (MINN.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, W. L. Wolford, Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis.  
Secretary, Mrs. Willard W. Davis, 4441 S. Washburn Ave., Minneapolis.

## MISSISSIPPI ASSOCIATION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF WILD LIFE (MISS.):

President, W. H. Smith, Laurel.  
Secretary, Mrs. F. Belk Smith, Laurel.

## MISSOULA (MONT.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Mrs. A. P. Tietjen, 202 S. 5th St., W., Missoula.  
Secretary, Miss Caroline Wells, Rozale Apts., Missoula.

## NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA (CAN.):

Secretary, Mrs. I. M. Prickley, 2094 Brighton Ave., Victoria.

## NATURE STUDY CLUB (TEXAS):

President, Mrs. R. B. Malloy, 1104 W. 4th Ave., Corsicana.  
Secretary, Mrs. Jack Hagar, 418 W. 3d Ave., Corsicana.

## NEWARK (N. J.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Herbert L. Thowless, 765 Broad St., Newark.  
Secretary, Mrs. James P. Clements, 455 Mt. Prospect Ave., Newark.

## NEW CANAAN (CONN.) BIRD PROTECTIVE SOCIETY:

President, Mrs. F. H. Adriance, New Canaan.  
Secretary, Mrs. S. B. Hoyt, New Canaan.

## NEW CENTURY CLUB OF UTICA (N. Y.):

President, Mrs. Clinton K. Clark, 5 Talcott Road, Utica.

Secretary, Miss Ida J. Butcher, 108 Hobart St., Utica.

## OUTDOOR NATURE CLUB (TEXAS):

President, J. M. Heiser, Jr., 1724 Kipling St., Houston.

Secretary, Miss Louise Franklin, Care Public Library, Houston.

## PASADENA (CALIF.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, A. L. Hamilton, 836 N. Raymond Ave., Pasadena.

Secretary, Miss Effie R. Gaylor, 1551 Mar Vista Ave., Pasadena.

## PASSAIC (N. J.) VALLEY GARDEN CLUB:

President, Mrs. J. E. Barbour, Kilbarchan, Paterson.

Secretary, Mrs. W. W. MacAlister, 333 Van Houten St., Paterson.

## PHILERGIANS CLUB (BRAINTREE, MASS.):

President, Mrs. H. F. French, 216 Elm St., Braintree.

Secretary, Mrs. Willard P. Sheppard, Dean St., Braintree.

## PRINCETON (N. J.) NATURE CLUB:

President, Arthur Newton Pack, Boudinot St., Princeton.

Secretary, Mrs. Edward Thompson, Kingston Rd., Princeton.

## PROVANCHER SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY OF CANADA:

President, Rex Meredith, 46 Dalhousie St., Quebec City.

Secretary, Louis B. Lavoie, 38 Sherbrooke St., Quebec City.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC (CAN.) ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF FISH AND GAME:

President, William Hall, 920 Royal Bank Bldg., Montreal.

Secretary, E. A. Cartier, 920 Royal Bank Bldg., Montreal.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC (CAN.) SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF BIRDS:

President, W. S. Hart, P. O. Box 1185, Montreal.

Secretary, A. P. Murray, P. O. Box 1185, Montreal.

## RANGERS, THE (MASS.):

President, Miss Lizzie Allen, 56 Central Ave., Newtonville.

Secretary, Mrs. Lydia A. Osborne, 96 Winthrop St., Winthrop.

## READ, MARK AND LEARN CLUB (R. I.):

President, Mrs. Julia A. Rich, 583 Public St., Providence.

Secretary, Mrs. Wallace L. Wilcox, Providence.

## RESOLUTE CIRCLE OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS (IVORYTON, CONN.):

President, Mrs. Elizabeth Rathburn, Ivoryton.

Secretary, Mrs. L. Behrens, Ivoryton.

## RHINEBECK (N. Y.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Maunsell S. Crosby, Rhinebeck.

Secretary, Tracy Dows, Rhinebeck.

## RIDGEWOOD (N. J.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Mrs. Charles K. Nichols, 41 Ethelbert Ave., Ridgewood.

Secretary, Mrs. F. G. Dunham, 40 Beverly Rd., Ridgewood.

## ROCKAWAY (N. Y.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Miss L. B. Broomall, 628 Grove St., Far Rockaway.

Secretary, Norman Vogel, 88-21 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach.

## ROCKFORD (ILL.) NATURE STUDY SOCIETY:

President, Miss Cousie Fox, 725 N. Court St., Rockford.

Secretary, Miss Frances S. Dobson, 312 N. Avon St., Rockford.

## ST. LOUIS (MO.) BIRD CLUB:

President, George C. Mackay, Security Bldg., St. Louis.

Secretary, Mrs. A. F. Satterthwait, 118 Waverly Place, Webster Groves.

## ST. PETERSBURG (FLA.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Mrs. Katherine B. Tippetts, "The Belmont," St. Petersburg.

Secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Apple, 925 15th Ave., N., St. Petersburg.

## SAN DIEGO (CALIF.) SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY:

President, Joseph W. Sefton, Jr., 638 F St., San Diego.

Secretary, John W. Snyder, 2504 5th St., San Diego.

## SANTA CLARA (CALIF.) VALLEY AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Miss Lulu Sours, 438 S. 9th St., San Jose.

Secretary, Miss Emily Smith, R. R. 1, Box 93, Los Gatos.

## SARATOGA (N. Y.) BIRD AND NATURE CLUB:

President, William B. Courtright, 96 Lake Ave., Saratoga Springs.

Secretary, Miss Caroline C. Walbridge, 109 Lake Ave., Saratoga Springs.

## SAVANNAH (GA.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Henry B. Skeele, 116 W. Gaston St., Savannah.

Secretary, Mrs. B. F. Bullard, 122 E. 36th St., Savannah.

## SCRANTON (PA.) BIRD CLUB:

President, J. M. Cairns, 2403 N. Washington Ave., Scranton.

Secretary, Mrs. J. Wesley McCracken, 1524 Myrtle St., Scranton.

## SEATTLE (WASH.) AUDUBON SOCIETY:

President, Miss Kate Thompson, 178 35th Ave., N., Seattle.

Secretary, George Fahey, 2916 Dearborn St., Seattle.

## SEYMOUR (CONN.) WOMAN'S CLUB:

President, Mrs. Hubert Stoddard, Great Hill Rd., Seymour.

Secretary, Mrs. E. J. Gahan, 12 Derby Ave., Seymour.

## SHADYSIDE UNIT OF THE NATIONAL FARM AND GARDEN ASSOCIATION:

Treasurer, Mrs. Alfred C. Dickey, 800 Aiken St., Pittsburgh.

## SOUTH BEND (IND.) HUMANE SOCIETY:

President, George B. Beitner, 1833 Portage Ave., South Bend.

Secretary, Henry A. Pershing, 619 Park Ave., South Bend.

## SOUTHERN PINES (N. C.) BIRD CLUB:

Vice-President, Miss Mary Maither, 50 Pennsylvania Ave., Southern Pines.

Secretary, Miss Anne Bartlett, Southern Pines.

## SPOKANE (WASH.) BIRD CLUB:

President, J. L. Sloanaker, North Central High School, Spokane.

Secretary, Mrs. G. A. Downs, 308 25th Ave., Spokane.

## STANTON (MAINE) BIRD CLUB:

President, Albert L. Kavanagh, 36 Lisbon St., Lewiston.

Secretary, Mrs. C. E. Norton, 8 Mountain Ave., Lewiston.

## STATEN ISLAND (N. Y.) BIRD CLUB:

President, William T. Davis, 146 Stuyvesant Place, Staten Island.

Secretary, Charles W. Leng, Public Museum, Staten Island.

## SUSSEX COUNTY (N. J.) NATURE STUDY CLUB:

President, Mrs. William G. Drake, 33 Halsted St., Newton.

Secretary, Miss Ellen Connell, 10 Walker St., Newton.

## ULSTER GARDEN CLUB (KINGSTON, N. Y.):

President, Mrs. William A. Warren, Wynkoop Farm, Hurley.

Secretary, Mrs. George Van Deusen Hutton, 27 W. Chestnut St., Kingston.

## ULSTER (PA.) NATURE CLUB:

President, Mrs. Fred E. Mather, Ulster.

Secretary, Miss Martha A. McMorran, Box 162, Ulster.



## VASSAR WAKE ROBIN CLUB (N. Y.):

President, Miss Mary S. Evans, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie.

Secretary, Miss Helen H. Lippincott, 215 Raymond Hall, Poughkeepsie

## WATERBURY (CONN.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Herbert R. Root, 345 Lincoln St., Waterbury.

Secretary, Miss Grace Roberts, 34 Kellogg St., Waterbury

## WATKINS GLEN (N. Y.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Miss Louise Helfer, 1005 Decatur St., Watkins Glen.

Secretary, Mrs. Carrie L. Button, 108 10th St., Watkins Glen.

## WEST CHESTER (PA.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Isaac G. Roberts, 217 E. Washington St., West Chester.

Secretary, Miss Lilian W. Pierce, 205 S. Walnut St., West Chester.

## WOMAN'S CLUB OF MASSAPEQUA (L. I.):

President, Mrs. W. S. Merrill, Massapequa.

Secretary, Miss Marguerite Nimmo, Massapequa.

## WYNCOTE (PA.) BIRD CLUB:

President, Mrs. Everett Griscom, "Briar Bush," Roslyn.

Secretary, Miss Esther Heacock, Wyncote.

## COÖPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Many of the National Parks of the United States are important wild-life refuges. This particularly is true of the Yellowstone Park situated in north-western Wyoming. Here, antelope, mule deer, big-horned sheep, moose, elk, and black bears are found in numbers. It also contains a great many grizzly bears, which elsewhere have been exterminated over large areas of their former range. Naturally, the Association has been long interested in the fortunes of the wild life protected by these National Parks. Your President, therefore, was glad to accept appointment by President Hoover, some months ago, to serve as one of five Commissioners who should attempt to settle a dispute which had been raging for some years regarding changes in the boundary of the Yellowstone Park.

In July, the Commission, accompanied by leaders of the National Forest and Park Services, the heads of the Game Commission of Wyoming, guides, and horse-wranglers, traveled by pack-train through a great portion of the area known as the Upper Yellowstone and Thoroughfare country, which lies in a general way off the southeast corner of the Park. We also studied the Snake River country to the south, the Bechler Meadow territory in the southwest corner of the Park, and followed the route used by the migratory elk herds into the Jackson Hole country. About three weeks were consumed in this interesting and wholly stimulating study of wild-life conditions in the region mentioned. The Commission has not yet made its report to President Hoover.

During the summer, Dr. Theodore S. Palmer, First Vice-President, visited several of the National Parks owned by the United States and the Canadian Government, gathering information on the wild life of the regions. Dr. Frank

R. Oastler, Second Vice-President, spent much time in the Yellowstone Park, where, as a member of the National Parks Committee on Educational Problems, he has been for years exerting great influence in the undertakings of establishing park museums and nature guide service.

## COÖPERATION WITH OTHER NATIONS

It will be recalled that through the efforts of this Association there was launched, some years ago, the International Committee for Bird Preservation.

Under this plan the leading scientific and conservation organizations of a country are formed into a 'National Section' of the International Committee. These exist today in twenty countries. The latest one organized is in the Republic of Finland. The South Africa National Section was strengthened not long since by the addition of the Wild Life Protection Society in Pretoria.

In Switzerland, under the leadership of Dr. Leon Pittet, the National Committee is also a central office for the entire Confederation, where matters concerning the preservation of birds may be presented and discussed.

Acting on authority granted in the By-laws of the International Committee, your President, as Chairman, had the pleasure of appointing Dr. J. M. Derscheid, of Brussels, to the post of European Secretary, and the past year he has been very active in his duties. Dr. Derscheid also is in charge of the International Informatory Office for the Protection of Nature.

In France two printed lectures were published and these, each accompanied by a series of stereopticon slides, were distributed and used during the year before public audiences in nine of the provinces of France. This work is in charge of M. Chappellier of the French League for the Protection of Birds.

Through the tireless efforts of Leonard T. Hawksley, a campaign of education on the value of birds is being conducted in the public press of Italy.

Toward all these efforts our Association, happily, has been able to make special contributions from funds supplied for this purpose by interested members and friends. From the same source, a few months ago, there was issued the Second Bulletin of the International Committee for Bird Preservation, which gives an account of the Conference for Bird Protection held in Geneva in 1928. In this also were published many of the interesting papers presented by delegates from the seventeen nations who attended the Conference. The Bulletin consists of 51 pages besides title page, index, frontispiece, and covers. The edition was 19,000, and copies were widely distributed among wild-life conservationists throughout the world.

The Home Office in New York is in almost constant touch with the officers and members of our National Sections throughout the world. Many of the leaders in foreign fields are greatly interested in learning of the extensive educational methods employed for bird-protection in the United States. We have many calls for copies of our National and state laws

which are today functioning for the protection of wild life to an extent not generally enjoyed in other countries.

### FINANCIAL

Only those who have had extended experience in attempting to build a large membership organization are in position to have an adequate conception of the extent of the efforts necessary to success. It is only by unremitting labor for the cause to be served, a careful business policy, a steady system of publicity, and by constantly soliciting support that any hope of ultimately building a great, influential, and therefore highly useful, institution can be attained.

The man at whose suggestion the National Association of Audubon Societies was incorporated, and who a little later left to it a generous bequest, provided in his will that the income from a sum of more than \$100,000 should be used for increasing the financial support of the Association. He was a man of large business experience and had some vision of the problems that such an organization must necessarily confront. One of your present Directors has made generous contributions for the same purpose. To sell to the public an article of commerce or an educational or philanthropic idea, requires suitable advertisement. Without such effort the world would never know of the product one has to offer.

Much of the work of the Association is divided into departments. Contributions given for one special purpose cannot be used for another. Our expenses of \$67,423.92 for the children's bird-study work the past year was thus met by special gifts to supplement the children's fees. It may be mentioned that our warden and sanctuary expense for the year amounted to \$24,415.77. Dr. Murphy and Dr. Oastler, members of the Investment Committee, have rendered the Association most valuable service. Coöperating with our attorney, Samuel T. Carter, they have handled our permanent funds in such manner as to insure a maximum return consistent with conservative investment.

It is a pleasure to be able to report that once again the fiscal year has closed without deficit in any of the funds. The General Endowment was increased by \$2,153 from gifts, \$1,000 the fee of a Patron, and \$22,900 from the fees of Life Members. We also received bequests as follows: from Arthur Wales Sugden, West Hartford, Conn., \$500; Alice B. Sampson, Andrew, Iowa, \$500; Lidia E. Bridge, West Medford, Mass., \$1,000; Jessie Flint, Corvallis, Ore., \$1,998; Sidney G. Fisher, Philadelphia, Pa., \$1,442.40; Jane S. Watson, East Aurora, N. Y., \$1,810.98; Lizzie D. Schroeder, Ft. Johnson, N. Y., \$8,537.04; and Martha Silsbee, Dublin, N. H., in memory of Thomas Silsbee, \$20,000, totaling for bequests, \$35,788.42.

Surplus from the General Fund with other items came to \$3,097.09, thus the total additions to the General Endowment Fund during the year were \$64,938.51.



Contributions to the number of 2,916 were made to the Building Fund. The sums given, together with accrued interest and a surplus of \$809.45 from the Supply Department, combined to make \$21,592.71 added during the year to this Fund which now totals \$79,680.58.

Sustaining Membership during the year has grown from 7,921 to 8,282. The total income for the year was \$310,063.24.

### MISCELLANEOUS

The regular office employees for the past year numbered nineteen, four additional clerks being employed during the busy months. As always, we have a heavy volume of general correspondence, much of it with people desiring information on a great variety of subjects dealing with wild life and its protection.

Two additional Educational Leaflet units were published during the year. These were the Yellow Warbler and Anna's Hummingbird. We published 2,180,000 Educational Leaflets, 1,200,000 Audubon Bird Cards, and 2,450,000 circulars of various kinds in addition to the International Bulletin, already mentioned. We sold at cost during the year 1,585 slides.

### CONCLUSION

Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright, who served most loyally as one of the Directors of the Association from the date of its incorporation in 1905, tendered her resignation on October 30, 1928. Dr. Frank R. Oastler was elected to fill the vacancy.

It is with the greatest regret that I again recall the loss of two Directors of the Association by death during the year:

Dr. Frederic A. Lucas, second Vice-President, died on February 9, 1929, after having served as a Director for nearly twenty-two years.

Dr. Jonathan Dwight, Treasurer, and a Director of the Association since 1908, passed away on February 22, 1929.

These gentlemen always were intensely interested in the work of the National Association and gave unstintingly of their time on all occasions when they could serve its interests.

Dr. Alexander Wetmore, on April 30, 1929, was appointed by the Board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Dwight until the next meeting of the members. Dr. Frank R. Oastler was elected second Vice-President, and Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy was elected Treasurer on this date.

On March 7, 1929, death also took from us Edward Howe Forbush, the Association's Field Agent for New England since 1907. In his passing the Association lost one of its most valuable and loyal friends.

## REPORTS OF FIELD AGENTS

### DR. EUGENE SWOPE, IN CHARGE OF THE ROOSEVELT BIRD SANCTUARY

During the last twelve months, 103 species of birds have been positively identified within the boundaries of the 12 acres of the Roosevelt Bird Sanctuary. This is 9 more than were counted the preceding year. The English Sparrow has never been included in the Sanctuary's lists.

Twenty-seven species nested here this year and 113 nests were located. Others, suspected and unsuspected, will appear after the leaves have fallen. The House Wren accounted for 20 nests. That, perhaps, is too many, but what is to be done about it? Song Sparrows built 9 nests; Robins and Wood Thrushes, 8 nests each; Red-eyed Vireo nests steadily decrease each year. The exact cause is not yet known. Chipping Sparrows steadily increase at the rate of one nest a year, which brought their number up to 7 this season. Baltimore Orioles and Summer Tanagers rarely vary from 4 to 5 nests for each species a season. There were 2 Redstart nests this year as against but 1 for each year before. All the other nesting species have shown a variation of one or two nests, more or less, a season.

The high tide of the avian procreative season had begun to subside before the severe drought affected bird-life here. Then there was an almost stormless period when occupied nests were most numerous. As a result there was a very low percentage of losses and a very large bird population for our area in the early summer. The only observed effect of the drought upon bird-life here was that there were fewer big fat Robins and Catbirds than is customary to note in late summer, for those fruits and berries that ripen at that period were all but a total failure. The quantity and quality of all small fruits and berries that ripen in the early autumn is below the average. The effect upon birds will be to shorten the stay of migrants in the Sanctuary this fall.

The floral addition to the Sanctuary this year includes, among others, about 100 plants made up of ten different varieties of berry-bearing shrubs and trees. In time their worth as producers of bird-food will be known. Each year some experimental work along several lines has been done and results have suggested some better Sanctuary methods. These efforts are all too new, however, for us to draw conclusions and offer recommendations.

About 32,000 people visited the Roosevelt Memorial Bird Fountain the past year. This is 7,000 more than for the year before. Not only is the report of the beauty of the Fountain and its setting spreading, but a better understanding of what it is all about is developing. It has been much more common this season just passed than it was last year, to hear people in the Fountain Court discussing Roosevelt's interest in birds and the Audubon Association's great educational and conservation work.

**BERTRAM G. BRUESTLE, AGENT FOR MARYLAND**

A statistician may read this report backwards, if he wishes to, for at the end are the cold facts stating numerically just what was done this season.

This is the second complete school-year that a field-worker has been trying to show the people and school children of Maryland the value, both esthetically and economically, of their bird-life. There are twenty-three counties in this state and very nearly every school in fifteen of the counties now has been visited. Both white and colored schools are given lectures, and this year almost three times as many colored children were addressed as last season (1927-28). The colored children are good listeners, but no doubt they too, prefer to hear about birds rather than have a geography or history lesson.

Parent-Teachers' Association groups formed my largest number of adult audiences. Several Rotary Clubs, a Kiwanis Club, two Women's Clubs, a Scoutmaster's Training Class, and last, but not least, a men's Sunday-school Class are some of the other adult groups.

Motion pictures of animal-life are most interesting to both young and old, so during this season many of the audiences were given a lecture which started with colored lantern-slides and ended with a reel of motion pictures showing different birds about their nests. These pictures were taken during the summer of 1928. With very few exceptions, rural schools do not have electricity. However, in this age almost anything is possible. A portable generator which clamps on the running-board of the car was purchased by the Conservation Department, and now pictures to illustrate a lecture may be had anywhere the car will go.

The membership in Junior Audubon Clubs for this season has shown a drop from that of a year ago, but the number of Clubs has increased. This shows that the Clubs are not so large as they were, but, on the other hand, it also leads one to believe that the interest shown in bird-study is spread over a larger area, and therefore really more good is being done.

County school superintendents, their assistants, and the teachers were all in sympathy with the work and did all in their power to help make this side of the children's education a success.

The following is a summary of the number of lectures given and the various groups addressed:

Total number of lectures.....	640
Elementary pupils spoken to:	
White.....	26,722
Colored.....	4,654
Total elementary.....	31,376
High school students spoken to:	
White.....	5,993
Colored.....	697
Total High School.....	6,690
Total children spoken to.....	38,066
Adults spoken to.....	1,265
Total people addressed.....	39,331



## HERBERT K. JOB, AGENT FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

This past year may well be accounted as the best yet in real achievement and advance for our work in South Carolina. Probably best of all is the fact of growing coöperation of a practical nature from a number of powerful sources in the state, which promises much for the future. It gives confidence that our work is really sending down roots and becoming naturalized and permanent. All along it has been delightfully received in the schools and by the public-at-large. It has been loyally backed by the State Department of Education, and notably by the State Superintendent of Education, Hon. James H. Hope, who is one of the great friends of true conservation and protection of natural wild life in the South, and father of a new plan in popular conservation education, in coöperation with our National Association, which may have far-reaching results.

During the past school year there were organized 261 Junior Audubon Clubs in our schools, with 9,460 members. Your Agent drove 6,503 miles in automobile, over all sorts of roads, sometimes through almost impassable swamps, at risk of life and limb, and 71,854 pupils were addressed and personally taught, with use of effective illustration, in addition to the general supervision of the State Nature and Conservation school-courses. The same amount of effort in some other more prosperous states would have secured much larger enrollment of Junior members. When it is considered that much of the state was impoverished by pests, storms, and floods, and that many a dime meant real sacrifice, what we did achieve means a great deal. Even thus, our financial showing was encouraging—better than ever. Our total expenditure for the year was \$3,254. Of this the National Association contributed \$1,250. Approximately the same amount, \$1,254, came from private contributions; the remainder was from local funds.

During the year the course of study for intermediate grades, prepared by the writer for the schools of the state, has been in effect, with obviously improving results. Need has been felt further for a collateral reader for older grammar and junior high school grades which will grip the imagination and mind of youth everywhere, especially of active older boys, not only for South Carolina but for the National field. This your Agent has undertaken to prepare, and it is at this date nearly completed.

State prizes have been offered (*a*) for schools doing the best Junior Club work, and (*b*) for best individual photographs of birds or mammals from wild life by members of our Junior Clubs. Awards will shortly be announced. Each prize is a framed, colored, signed art enlargement of one of the writer's best photographs from wild life afield. Great interest has been aroused in these contests. All in all, in spite of many set-backs and discouragements, the work in South Carolina continues to grow in popularity and usefulness.

**ARTHUR H. NORTON, AGENT FOR MAINE**

A gale with a considerable fall of snow, in late April, caused inconvenience and some suffering to great numbers of Robins, Fox and Song Sparrows, Juncos, with some Hermit Thrushes and Bluebirds, as well as a considerable number of waifs driven northward by the gale. These birds sought every spot of bare ground in sheltered places. The public response to their need was general, immediate, and whole-hearted; food in large quantities was supplied on every lawn and in every garden, until the snow had melted. The lives of thousands of useful birds were saved by this action.

The Eighty-fourth Legislature was in session during the winter. Six additional sanctuaries were established, and one which was about to expire by time limit was renewed for four years. The present total of twenty-two State Sanctuaries is spread from the southernmost to the northernmost counties. The shooting season on Ruffed Grouse was limited to one month, with a daily bag limit of four birds and a season's limit of twenty-five. Notwithstanding strong opposition, an open season of one week was granted for further killing of moose in the counties of Aroostook, Hancock, Knox, Lincoln, Penobscot, Waldo, and Washington. A strong effort was made to repeal the bounty placed upon porcupines by the Eighty-third Legislature; this had resulted in a considerable amount of fraud by some killing these animals for the bounty; this undertaking failed. A bounty was placed upon bears in those sections where the animals are shown to do damage.

The observance of Bird Day was a noteworthy event. Club women and Audubon Society patrons turned out to address classes in the schools of every grade. Hundreds of recruits to the cause of bird-protection carried forward the message of kindness and appreciation of these useful animals, with an appeal for their protection to thousands of children.

The scarcity of Terns is noticeable; Herring Gulls are breeding on islands along the entire coastline. Ospreys seem to be returning to sections from which they have been absent for twenty years.

Your Agent has given many lectures on birds and their protection and, as usual, has conducted much correspondence on these subjects.

**FRANCES A. HURD, AGENT FOR CONNECTICUT**

Little Connecticut still retains her place of fifth among the states in point of Junior Audubon members, closing the year with an enrollment of 16,882 in the 390 Junior Audubon Clubs organized during 1928-29. Opportunities for proclaiming Audubon activities have been many and varied. Your Field Agent gave 274 talks to about 36,000 children and adults. Several of the talks were given to Girl Scouts, nature clubs, church societies, normal school students, and Parent-Teachers' Associations.

An unexpected opportunity came to speak of our work at the annual meeting of the Fairfield County Parent-Teachers' Association, and this has resulted in requests to lecture at some of their monthly meetings this winter. An exhibition of our Bird Charts, Bird Cards, and Leaflets at the Conservation Exhibition of the Garden Club at Litchfield during the summer aroused considerable interest and opened the way for further activity in that locality. An invitation from the State Supervisor of Nature to speak to the students of the Nature Study Group at the Yale Summer-School for Teachers was accepted and gave further opportunity to advance the cause of the Junior Audubon work.

For the third year, a bird-lover in one of our towns who wishes to remain an unknown donor has made it possible for over 1,200 pupils in that town to join the Junior Audubon Clubs, making the membership 100 per cent in the schools. In another town, one school of nearly 500 pupils had 100 per cent membership, and the children showed such enthusiasm that an appreciative friend presented the school with a set of the Audubon Bird Charts to help them identify their feathered neighbors. I certainly hope the day is not distant when every schoolroom in the state can have a complete set of the Audubon Bird Cards and Charts for the use of the pupils. The cases of mounted birds furnished by the Audubon Society of Connecticut have been most valuable and are in constant use.

I found a warm welcome in all the schools I visited. When speaking to a certain kindergarten class for the first time, the children were very shy and did not at once respond. However, they became quite enthusiastic when a bird game was suggested and they could identify the birds on the chart. As we were leaving, one little boy, the most shy of all, rose from his chair and said, "Won't you please come again?" This year it has been possible to follow up the work in some places by a second visit, and it has been a joy to see the interest that is being taken in nature-study.

It is indeed a pleasure to lead the children to see the beauties in nature and to give them something that will enrich their lives and make them happier and better citizens. Our hope for the coming year is to give more and better service than ever.

#### SIDNEY R. ESTEN, AGENT FOR INDIANA

During the year ending October 1, 1929, except for the three summer months, 20 counties were visited and 359 lectures given to 61,602 people. The summary of lectures follows: 239 lectures were given to 44,870 grade school children, 50 lectures were given to 11,145 high school students; 14 lectures were given to 1,376 college and normal school students; 55 lectures were given to 4,211 adults in various groups.

The appeal for memberships in the Junior Audubon Clubs was made to more than 50,000 children, and yet Indiana has had during the past year only



17,290 members, or only 33 per cent of the total number hearing the lectures. Many children joined who had not heard the lectures, so the percentage is even smaller.

About 10,000 miles by automobile and train have been covered during the past year, and since Mr. Hadley began his work in Indiana about 55,000 miles have been covered and 52 of the 92 counties of the state have been reached. During the past four and one-half years of work in Indiana, by both Mr Hadley and the writer, 1,886 lectures have been given to 343,452 people.

About 30 hikes have been taken the past year with school children and about 1,000 letters have been written in arranging programs and in answering questions about birds and general conservation. A number of newspaper and magazine articles also were written. The past year has been a busy one and the program for the coming year is even more extensive. Both children and adults throughout Indiana are interested in birds, and through the work of the Audubon Society greater interest is being created and a greater understanding of the conservation of wild life is being developed.

#### MARY S. SAGE, AGENT FOR LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

So many requests for lectures come in during the year that I often wish I might be in more than one place at the same time. The population of Long Island is increasing rapidly and many new schools are being built. Requests come in from public, private, and parochial schools, garden clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and clubs of various kinds. The biology classes in the high schools are especially keen to have a talk, and many times after one is given I am asked to go a second time to give another lecture on summer or winter birds, as the case may be. Had I not been a victim of the 'flu,' many more talks would have been given, but as it is I gave 105 talks, and drove many hundred miles. Appointments are made far in advance to be sure to have a talk, and last spring dates were made for November. There is no cause to complain of lack of interest or enthusiasm.

The booth at the Nassau County Fair, Minneola, was certainly a success this year. I had twice the amount of space I had in previous years and the booth was attractive, to judge from the constant visitors on hand for information and literature. A number of teachers and principals came and appointments were made for future lectures.

The new school buildings have electricity so that now few talks are given with the Leaflets, only in the small one-room schools at the eastern end of the island. The children enjoy the pictures, and I am indebted to Dr. Pearson for the fine stereopticon which I carry with me in the car, and which enables me to speak while showing the slides, which is much more impressive than with the small Leaflets.

The photographs of wild birds submitted this year have been especially

good, and I have had a number of slides made, which I show to the pupils, asking them to try to do as well, and many do. The principals and teachers help in every way possible. Very few talks were given where I had to ask for an appointment; most of them were requests.

A copy of the law about boys carrying guns is left in every school, and tacked on the bulletin board, and I am told it has a good effect. As I ask them to 'shoot with a camera' many are doing that instead of using the guns, as formerly.

### MRS. MARY E. WINGO, AGENT FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

Work opened with an exhibit at Georgia State Fair in October. Mounted birds 'useful' and 'harmful' were arranged in such manner as enabled all to see their names and the work for which they are noted. The booth was built to represent a piece of nearby woodland, planted with berry-bearing trees and shrubs native to Chatham County, and which would bear transplanting into the home-gardens. Mrs. V. H. Bassett, Vice-President of the Savannah Audubon Society, procured literature from the Game and Fish Department at Atlanta, and from the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., which was distributed to interested callers. The National Audubon Association supplied Bird Cards, Leaflets, Bulletins, etc., and these were distributed to teachers and children of school age. Bird-boxes, made by the pupils of the junior high school, also gourds, were placed in natural settings. A blue ribbon was awarded the exhibit for its educational merit. Immediately following this, my work began in the schools.

In the nine elementary schools in Savannah, the two junior highs, two parochial, one private (white), and two colored schools, Junior Audubon Clubs operated along the most progressive lines of conservation and knowledge of birds. As soon as a school organized its Clubs, a mounted bird of this locality was taken into a classroom and allowed to remain one week. It then passed on until each room had been visited. This we found aroused interest in the birds and added an incentive to the study. The Savannah Audubon Society had an opportunity to purchase a case of rare birds (mounted). These were placed in the 35th Junior High School. In February the Audubon Society presented, in the City Auditorium, Dr. H. L. Stoddard, who showed pictures of birds of Bonaventure Island and native to Georgia. This was free, admission by ticket. All principals of schools, with their wives, were in attendance, also teachers. The Society offered a prize of a bird-bath to the school whose pupil presented the best story of Dr. Stoddard's lecture. The Savannah Audubon Society also presented two bird-baths to the Sunshine Unit, a home in the county, maintained under Kiwanis auspices, for children under observation for tuberculosis. Bird-baths donated by local friends of the Association's work have been placed on the lawns of every public and private school in Savannah, except three. The last will receive bird-baths this fall.

Each school sent a letter, signed by individual pupils, to Senior Senator of Georgia, Hon. William J. Harris, endorsing the Norbeck-Anderson Game Refuge Bill, offering coöperation, expressing the wish that Georgia would be the first state to have one of these sanctuaries. The Georgia Educational Association held its annual meeting in Savannah in April. Prominently exhibited during the time, were posters, made by the pupils, urging bird conservation; also bird-boxes, bird-pictures, and other bird-projects—work of the elementary grades. At the conclusion of the school-year, awards were made in each grade for the best colored leaflets of the birds used in the Clubs of 1928-29. The elimination contest was handled by the teacher of each grade, who selected the best set of six from one pupil. These sets were selected from each school and were then judged by Miss Lila Cabaniss, Art Supervisor of Public Schools; Misses Linda Trogdon and Ada Marvin, art instructors. Eleven awards were made: *viz.* 'Bird Neighbors,' Blanchan; 'Stories of Bird Life,' Pearson; 'Bird Guides' No. 1 and No. 2, Reed; Bird Cards, Allan Brooks. The work of the successful contestants, with bird-projects from some of the schools, was displayed for ten days in the children's room of the Public Library.

This report would be incomplete without special mention of the work of the rural schools. Their native Bird Clubs are made interesting by personal observations on the grounds. The 'Bird Lady' must see the nests with the baby birds; after they have flown, the nests are presented to the aforesaid 'Bird Lady.' Their bird mansions are occupied by handsome Purple Martins and feeding-tables are like cafeterias, always some birds awaiting their turn. The students at Port Wentworth School, directed by their Principal, Mrs. M. H. Phillips, made sets of Bird Correlation. These were loaned to other schools as models to work by. Pileated Woodpecker is the name of this Club; the members are making special effort to protect this bird, it having been seen in its vicinity last spring. Our bird-walks, with teachers, every Saturday morning, have been another link in the work this year. The annual picnic of Savannah Audubon Society was held on St. Simon's Island. This spot was visited by Audubon during his cruise to Florida.

At the State Normal School, in Statesboro, I spoke to the faculty and teachers at chapel. A club was organized among the children in attendance at the training school. I was invited to present the subject during the Summer-school Session, where over 500 students were enrolled, and also appeared before the faculty and 300 or more students at the State Industrial College for negroes; and before the County Demonstrators in the same place. President B. F. Hubert is making a Bird Sanctuary of these grounds. Our daily newspapers have given prominence to every detail of the work. The art and music supervisors of the schools specialized in bird-songs and bird-pictures. The coöperation of civic and historical bodies had been most warm and expressive. The Superintendent of Education, the President of the School Board, and all connected with the schools have been unflinching in coöperation.



## REPORTS OF AFFILIATED STATE SOCIETIES AND BIRD CLUBS

**California.**—Continuing the State Bird Campaign, Mrs. F. T. Bicknell has given unsparingly of her time, as a paragraph from her annual report proves:

"During the last year the State Chairman of this Committee has distributed 6,070 pieces of literature, written 142 letters, mailed 9,981 official ballots, sold 592 copies of 'California State Bird Candidates,' collected 101 publicity articles for the official scrapbook, written 17 articles for publication, made 12 talks, paid our \$45 in postage stamps to further the educational value of the election of a State Bird Emblem for California." In Southern California up to date, 45,274 votes have been cast, 13,386 being for the California Quail.

Junior Audubon activities are most ably handled by Miss Helen S. Pratt, who has developed a headquarters at her home where children and adults alike apply for Audubon supplies, information, and inspiration, her garden being an example for bird-lovers. Considerable work is hers, for, among other items, 2,800 Junior sets of literature passed through her hands. Our newest interest is the monthly bulletin, the 'Phainopepla,' mothered by our President, Mrs. Harriet W. Myers. The Norbeck Game Refuge Bill, the National Flower Contest, and local wild-flower conservation have received publicity through the Bulletin. Mrs. Myers also has spoken on numerous club programs. Evening lectures at the Public Library and Field Days have continued as usual.—**MRS. MARGARET S. KINSMAN, Secretary.**

**Connecticut.**—Our annual meeting was held in the auditorium of the Roger Ludlow High School on June 1. After the business session, a short, interesting talk was given by Mr. Titcomb of the Fish and Game Commission. The Society was honored by having Dr. Chapman show slides and tell of his work during the past year. The lecture was received with great interest and appreciation. At the conclusion of the meeting about 200 guests and members were served with a generous luncheon in Birdcraft grounds. There is no better way to show the constantly growing interest in Birdcraft Sanctuary than by giving facts from the superintendent's records. Mr. Norak reports that 57 classes of school children have visited the Museum this year and 1,442 persons visited the Sanctuary. The total number of visitors to the Museum for the year stands at 11,176, which makes the Society feel that its work is appreciated. Mr. Norak has found and identified nests of 35 species of birds, with a total of 143 nests. He reports that during the first three weeks of June three deer entered the Sanctuary and remained for the summer. The work in the schools goes on with encouraging results, and the constant demand for more materials to carry on the educational work is a very sure evidence of a wider interest in nature.—**MRS. HERBERT P. BEERS, Secretary.**

**District of Columbia.**—This year has been one of decided growth, even though we have met with some very sad losses, the greatest of these being the death of the founder, and for ten years Secretary of our Society, Mrs. John Demhurst Patten. Since her resignation as Secretary she has been one of our most valuable Vice-Presidents. When one realizes that it was largely through her foresight and vision that our Society was formed, several years before the National Society was founded, we begin to appreciate what we owe to her, and always we have been sure of her deep sympathy and interest in our work. Even this winter, while too much of an invalid to attend our meetings, she has shown her abiding interest in the birds by purchasing a number of sets of the Bird Cards published by the National Association, for use in her Church Periodical Club.

Three more of our Vice-Presidents have gone: Miss Katherine H. Stuart, who was most vitally interested in bird protection, being President of the Alexandria Audubon Society as well as being closely connected with the National Association; Robert Ridgway known to all bird-lovers the country over; and Mrs. Patten, mentioned above.

Our first meeting after sending my last report was held, at the kind invitation of Dr. and Mrs. Mann, at the National Zoölogical Park. Among the many interesting birds seen, and one which appealed to us all, was the Myna Bird with his very distinct call, 'what about the appropriation?'

Our annual meeting on January 25 was very informal, being, with the exception of the reports of the Treasurer and Secretary, given over to the summer experiences of our members. Dr. Oberholser, having been to Newfoundland, reported having seen the Willow and Rock (or Welsh) Ptarmigans which are regarded as game-birds in Newfoundland and are very carefully protected, Dr. Bartsch saw the Solitary Nightingale and hundreds of Flamingoes in Cuba, and Dr. Wetmore reported seeing the White-winged Crossbill in Santa Domingo.

Our bird-study classes, five of which are held before our field meetings in the spring, were well attended and much interest was shown. Our membership now numbers 300.—(Miss) HELEN P. CHILDS, *Secretary*.

**Florida.**—The chief activity of the Florida Audubon Society for the past year has been the publication of the *Florida Naturalist*, started in 1927. This is a quarterly magazine of 24 to 36 pages, devoted to the study of Florida natural history. A feature of recent numbers has been a series of articles on Florida as seen in 1869 by the veteran ornithologist, Charles J. Maynard. The Florida Audubon Society now has the largest paid-up membership in its history. Through its offices, a course in bird-study is to be offered this winter in the Correspondence Bureau of the Extension Division, University of Florida. The annual meeting of 1929 was held at New Port Richey, under the local chairmanship of Mrs. W. C. Preetorius, Membership Secretary. The

meeting was well attended and was a success if for no other reason than that Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson was present. Dr. William F. Blackman, a former President of the Society, was elected President for 1929-30. The next annual meeting will be held in Winter Park, in March, 1930.—(Mrs.) R. J. LONG-STREET, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

**Illinois.**—The Society's activities during the last year were in a very considerable measure devoted to the raising of funds for the Ridgway Bird Haven Association and to the seasonal activities connected with bird conservation. During the year another edition of the Bulletin was issued which was changed in title to the 'Illinois Audubon Annual Bulletin.'

For the Department of Conservation of Illinois, Mr. Schantz, President of the Society, compiled 'Birds of Illinois,' and an edition of 10,000 was distributed gratis in a very few months. It is reported that more than 5,000 applications are on file awaiting a second printing, thus proving the need of a simple list of the birds of the state for school use. The annual spring outing for 1929 was held at the same place as in previous years, and again the weather was not kind. The attendance was about 125, and in spite of the weather many interesting records of migrating birds were made.

The passing of Illinois' famous and much-loved ornithologist, Robert Ridgway, on March 25, 1929, was most unexpected by his many friends and admirers, and as yet we cannot realize that he is not still there among his beloved birds and trees in Olney. The Society is planning a campaign for assistance to extend the influence of the Illinois Audubon Society throughout the state, and to that end it was voted by the Directors to issue a quarterly leaflet containing seasonal information about birds and suggestions for their further protection.

The demand for the Fuertes bird pictures and for the National Audubon Association's three sets of Bird Cards has increased rapidly, and many sets of each have gone out from Chicago.—(Miss) CATHARINE A. MITCHELL, *Secretary*.

**Indiana.**—The 1929 Annual Meeting, held May 3 and 4 in Indianapolis, opened with a dinner at which Dr. Henry Baldwin Ward was the principal speaker. On the second day the Audubon members were the guests of the Nature Study Club of Indiana at their club home, 'Buzzard's Roost Cabins,' in Woollen's Gardens of Birds and Botany, a 40-acre tract of virgin woodland. An early morning bird-walk before breakfast was followed by a longer hike in groups afterward. The afternoon program consisted of a series of talks by member naturalists, teachers, and bird-students.

At the business session two resolutions were passed, namely: one favoring the state's acquisition of a fireproof museum to house the museum properties of the state, including many mounted specimens of birds; and the second, a



resolution looking to the saving of a magnificent row of sycamore trees along State Road No. 40 in Clay County, which is about to be sacrificed to the widening of the road. The meeting for 1930 was set for Noblesville. During the year, Executive Committee meetings were held in Indianapolis at which matters of importance to the progress of the Audubon Society were considered.

Early in the year, a Committee was appointed to present to the Legislature a bill for an act for the adoption of a state bird. Such a bill was prepared but it was not possible to obtain legislative action. The annual publication was brought out during the year under the able editorship of Dr. Stanley Coulter. It was almost twice as large as the previous year's Bulletin and contained more major articles. Numerous requests for bird-literature and information on the conservation of nature in the state of Indiana have been received and answered by the Secretary.—(Miss) MARGARET R. KNOX, *Secretary*.

**Kansas.**—During this year the Society has enjoyed several meetings of unusual interest. In December the Federated Women's Clubs of the state were made acquainted with the Society's plan to make bird sanctuaries of cemeteries, and the Conservation Chairmen of many clubs wrote to the Secretary and asked for a detailed program. The Society also called the attention of Wichita citizens to the value of the Purple Martin, and, through the columns of the *Wichita Eagle*, gave information as to methods of attracting these birds to the garden. Besides furnishing speakers to talk on the conservation of wild life for various organizations, the Society coöperated with the Wichita Garden Club in awarding prizes to Boy Scouts who were winners in its recent bird-house contest.—(Miss) MADELEINE AARON, *Secretary*.

**Massachusetts.**—This Society now lists in its Service Library 600 volumes of bird and nature books, valuable for reference and available to the general public at all times at the office, 66 Newbury Street, Boston. It has complete sets of the National Audubon Association Leaflets, 29 volumes of BIRD-LORE, Volumes 1 to 10 of the Massachusetts Audubon Society Bulletin; also, as a most valuable gift from Evelyn Purdie in memory of her brother, Henry Augustus Purdie, 45 volumes, a complete set, of the *Auk*. These, the information always available, the educational display of all bird-protection appliances and the opportunity to purchase all supplies and material under intelligent direction, bring thousands of visitors every year to 'The Audubon Rooms,' the headquarters of the Audubon bird-work of the state.

During the school year the state was thoroughly canvassed for Junior Classes, studying the National Association Leaflets, 12,736 Juniors being the total enrollment for the state. The exhibition work at the Moose Hill Bird Sanctuary has been successfully financed, many thousand visitors there learning our methods. At the Annual Bird Day, 600 visitors listened with delight to a witty and eloquent address by Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson and some wonderful

bird whistling by Charles Crawford Gorst, total visitors for the day numbering 1,000. The multiple minor activities of the Society, so often mentioned in detail in these reports, have all been successfully carried on.

We have during the year coöperated in all ways with state and national organizations, and take pride in having contributed money and service to the final successful passing of the Norbeck Bird Sanctuary Bill at the National Capital. Our various and widely extended activities have been successfully financed. We have added \$5,000 to our Reserve Fund, 24 Life, 28 Contributing, and 289 Sustaining Members to our membership list during the year.—WINTHROP PACKARD, *Secretary*.

**Michigan.**—June, 1929, being the quarter centenary of our Michigan Audubon Society, it was voted to celebrate and to sponsor a campaign to choose a state bird. For the contest, general press service was solicited and a campaign of education conducted through newspapers, organizations, and especially schools. Through actual voting period, April enthusiasm became really hectic among individuals or groups favoring Chickadee, Robin, or other bird, as their candidate won or lost place. As college president, governor, or other celebrity wired in names of choice, that bird immediately rose to popularity. By the time the 190,000 votes had been tabulated and the Robin announced winner, our weary and disheveled Audubon staff felt absolutely sure that our Society *had indeed celebrated* its twenty-fifth anniversary! By request, story of the contest will be published in the *Michigan Historical Magazine* and report of the result will be presented to the next session of Legislature so that choice may be made official by that body.

On Founders' Day at Annual, Mrs. Jefferson Butler told of the work done by her late husband as Secretary, and later as President of our Society. The story made us grateful for the interest and coöperation of the people of today. We were delighted to meet and hear Dr. M. D. Pirnie, new State Ornithologist recently added to the staff of the Michigan Conservation Department. At the meeting was shown, for the first time, the new reel of the Chickadee presented to the Society by the Reo Motor Company.

Very enthusiastic Audubon Clubs were organized at Farmington, Owosso (the late James Oliver Curwood's home), and Flint. Because of the strenuous contest, two issues only of the bulletin 'Jack-Pine Warbler' were issued. For the same reason, less soliciting for membership was done, though 115 new members were added, one of these being a Life Member, and more than eight times as many recruits joined as did last year. Recruit plans are also in use by many adult beginners in bird-study.—(Mrs.) LUCRETIA T. NORGAARD, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

**New Hampshire.**—Bird-protection work by the Audubon Societies is felt more than is, perhaps, realized by the general public. The influences are

quietly at work through various channels, and we are glad to record the help that is ever extended for the cause by those who realize how intimately associated with human welfare is the well-being of bird-life.

In our own field we appreciate the dependence of the future on the teaching of the young in the present. It is a source of gratification to us that the Junior Audubon Clubs in New Hampshire, under the supervision of the National Association, have continued to enroll during the past year such a goodly number of members. It is our desire that this work be continued with whatever coöperation we can give it. We are also looking forward to increased activities in bird-sanctuary making, both private and public, and hope that this state will be favored with its share of Federal refuges provided for in the Migratory Bird Conservation Act passed by the last Congress.—GEORGE C. ATWELL, *Secretary*.

**New Jersey.**—Possibly the outstanding accomplishment of the Society for the past year was its successful defense of the anti-pole-trap law, the enactment of which was secured last year. Attempt was made to amend it so as to destroy its effectiveness, and in addition to the usual opponents the Society also found ranged against it two customary allies, the State Fish and Game Commission and the New Jersey Fish and Game Conservation League. The Society won a complete victory. Our usual part in the effort for Federal Game Refuges was played and we join with others in earnestly hoping that the legislation enacted may prove effective in accomplishing the all-important object sought. A campaign has been waged for the restoration of the Cliff Swallow as a New Jersey summer resident, and prizes of \$25, \$10, and \$5 offered for the three largest nesting colonies in the state.

The nineteenth annual meeting was held in Newark, October 1, business sessions of the Society and Trustees in the forenoon, and a feature session in the afternoon, both at the Newark Museum, and a lecture by Dr. James P. Chapin of the American Museum of Natural History, on 'A Bird Student in Africa' in the evening at Wallace Hall, Y. M. C. A. Building. Death having taken from us our Vice-President since our organization, Waldron De Witt Miller, world-eminent ornithologist, and one of our revered Trustees, John Cotton Dana, librarian and founder of the Newark Museum, George Parmly and Warren G. Eaton were elected to fill vacancies on the Board, and William H. Pettes to be Vice-President. A bronze memorial tablet from the Society was dedicated to the Newark Museum Garden Bird Sanctuary.—BEECHER S. BOWDISH, *Secretary*.

**Ohio.**—One of the unusual features of the year's work was a called meeting, in November, to which had been invited members of various other interested organizations of the city for the purpose of considering what could be done by way of protest against the exploitation by a power company of Cumberland



Falls, Kentucky. The meeting resulted in the passage of a resolution protesting against the participation of the Hon. Roy O. West as a judge in the Cumberland Falls controversy because of his association with the Insull Power interests. Copies of the resolution were sent to President Coolidge and to the Hon. Roy O. West.

Although the fate of Cumberland Falls is still unsettled, we have reason to believe that our meeting and the protest sent to Washington have carried some weight in consideration of the project to erect a power plant at the Falls. For the purpose of stimulating interest in the establishment of a state department of conservation, the Society invited as speaker, in February, Col. Richard Lieber, Director of the Conservation Department of Indiana, who explained the actual working out of the conservation activities in his state.

In accordance with our custom for a number of years, the March meeting was the big event of the year. Mr. William L. Finley, in his second lecture to our Society, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience on the subject of 'Camera Hunting on the Continental Divide,' illustrating his talk with remarkable moving pictures. Field-trips in April and May concluded the meetings of the year. Financial aid was sent to Mr. Jack Miner for his splendid work in caring for birds in Canada.

It was a source of keen regret to lose as officers, this year, Mr. William G. Cramer, President, and Miss Katherine Ratterman, Secretary-Treasurer, both of whom served the Society so ably for many years. However, the Society rejoices that they both continue their services as members of the Board of Directors.—(Miss) ELIZABETH BRAUNECKER, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

**Oregon.**—Under the leadership of our enthusiastic President, Willard Ayers Eliot, we have just completed another year's work with gratifying success. Thirty-two lectures were given on Friday evenings in the Central Library. The subjects included nearly all phases of natural science. They were at all times open to the public and were well received by an appreciative audience. During the winter, two tons of bird-food, donated by the Crown Flour Mills of Portland, were distributed. This was put up in five-pound sacks, and the response to the urge 'Feed the birds' resulted in many birds enjoying winter food.

At a number of the meetings stress was laid on the best food for birds and the proper way to expose it for attracting them. The Society is not unmindful of the extra labor entailed to put up and deliver the screenings, but hopes that other flouring mills will follow the same kindly spirit that prompted the Portland mills in offering food-supply to our 'helpless friends.' A bird-census has been taken twice, one at Christmas and the other in May. The unusually large number, both of species and individuals seen, evoked great interest by the public and newspapers at large, all of which was good propaganda for the birds.

The Educational Committee, of which Prof. Thaxter, a principal of one of our largest elementary schools, is Chairman, conducted meetings with the nature-study teachers, which brought the schools in close contact with the Society. One has only to take a jaunt about the parks and gardens in Portland to see the result of the 'Bird-House Contest' conducted in the manual training department of our public schools.

Mr. W. S. Raker, our State Organizer, is constantly being called upon to deliver lectures in all parts of the state. The aid given our Society in the passing of the bill through Congress setting aside various 'bird refuges' was promptly acknowledged by our representatives in Congress.—(Miss) JOHANNA CRAMER, *Secretary*.

**Rhode Island.**—Kimball Bird Sanctuary is to be kept open throughout the year. On April 1, Mr. and Mrs. Everett F. Southwick opened the Sanctuary headquarters in the bungalow as usual. However, they will not move out in November as in former years. Up to the middle of September, 1,800 visitors had registered, coming from twenty states and four countries. About as many nesting boxes were used as last year, and the total number of birds nesting within the Sanctuary exceeded the number in any previous year.

For nearly fifteen years some of the most scientific work supported by the Society has been carried on by Miss Elizabeth Dickens on Block Island, which lies directly in the migration route. This year her collection of mounted birds, 'victims of accident,' has been arranged in a case where the birds can be readily seen. The collection includes an Arctic Tern in full nuptial plumage, a beautiful Purple Gallinule, and an Orange-crowned Warbler—all three brought to her within one week by boys and girls in whom she had aroused an interest in birds. At the request of the Commissioner of Education, the Education Committee prepared an 8-page 'Rhode Island Education Circular' and assisted in its distribution. The material in the Circular was contributed by Alice Hall Walter, Chairman, with the assistance of John W. Aldrich, Samuel S. Bridgham, Jr., and Philip B. Kraus. For several years the Committee has furnished material for a part of the 'Rhode Island Education Circular' for Arbor Day. The number of pupils that have been reached by the ten traveling libraries is 2,889.

Among the speakers at the various meetings of the Society have been: Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson, Dr. John B. May, Charles B. Fletcher, Charles B. Floyd, Everett L. Walling, Harry R. Lewis, Prof. A. E. Stene, Frank Drew, and Gerald L. Abbott.—(Miss) MARY B. LEONARD, *Secretary*.

**Atlanta (Ga.) Bird Club.**—During the year the Club has been fortunate in securing outside speakers whose messages have been stimulating. Dr. Eugene Swope, of the National Association of Audubon Societies, delivered for us an interesting illustrated lecture on the Roosevelt Bird Sanctuary, and

talked to various boys' and girls' organizations in Atlanta. Robert J. Longstreet, of Daytona Beach, Fla., was with us at one meeting. The Club used its influence in the passage of the Norbeck-Andresen Bill by sending night letters to the Congressmen requesting their support of the Bill. There have been many field-trips and excursions during the year.

The Club is working on plans to establish bird refuges and sanctuaries. Property owners along the Chattahoochee River are coöperating in an effort to make a tract of several hundred acres along the river a sanctuary. During the summer the *Atlanta Journal* carried articles written by members of the Club. At the first meeting in September the Club began a program of conservation work in Georgia through the courtesy of the State Game and Fish Department. Moving pictures of conservation work done in the state were enjoyed.—(Miss) BERMA L. JARRARD, *Secretary*.

**Audubon Association of the Pacific (Calif.).**—Our principal activities the past year have been in connection with the campaign to select, by popular vote, a suitable bird to become the official state bird of California. Our President, Bert Harwell, has served as Chairman of the Committee for northern California and has carried on a weekly series of talks over radio station KGO, the General Electric Station at Oakland, Calif. Our Society had printed 100,000 ballots containing the names of the twenty-two birds placed in nomination by the Cooper Club, and these have been distributed to schools, clubs, and other organizations. The campaign has met with hearty response and has done a great deal to encourage the study and conservation of bird-life. The Valley Quail has proved to be California's most popular bird, and even though mild protest has been voiced by the Pacific Sportsmen's Association, it will certainly become California's state bird when the campaign closes, January 1, 1930.

Regular monthly meetings have been held at 19 Ferry Building, San Francisco, with an appropriate lecture for each meeting. Regular bird-trips have been conducted once each month to points of interest about San Francisco Bay.—BERT HARWELL, *President*.

**Audubon Society of Buffalo (N. Y.).**—We now have our headquarters in the new museum of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences. A list of the spring walks was published in the 'Audubon News' gotten out by our Society. One of our members reports 130 species of birds seen in this locality so far this year, and expects that number to increase before the year is finished. Miss Mary Ellis is doing splendid work among the Juniors.

At our annual dinner, held November 8, A. B. Lemon spoke on the 'Medicinal Qualities Found in Wild Flowers.' Edward C. Avery gave his delightful lecture 'The Call of Spring.' Each month, our President, Mrs. Charles M. Wilson, sends articles of interest to *Hobbies*, a magazine published by the Society of Natural Sciences.—(Mrs.) JOSEPH M. OVERFIELD, *Secretary*.



**Audubon Club of Norristown (Pa.).**—We held four meetings during the year at the Regar Museum of Natural History. Many interesting personal experiences with birds were related by members, and the Club has continued the feeding of its feathered friends at its Bird Sanctuary. Here hundreds of birds have been caught and banded, and migrations recorded by one of our vigilant members, Mr. Raymond J. Middleton. The Club has had the privilege of enjoying illustrated lectures by Samuel Scoville, Jr., William L. Finley, Miss Margaret Bodine, and Mrs. Edwin G. Griscom, and also of seeing motion pictures on natural history subjects shown nowhere else in town.—(Miss) ISABELLA WALKER, *Secretary*.

**Audubon Society of Manchester (Iowa).**—Our meetings were held in homes of members on alternate Tuesday afternoons, and our programs are usually of two hours' duration. The Natural History programs this year have been most interesting. Manchester is ideally located. We have the beautiful Maquoketa River bisecting the town, and are situated midway between the rugged country of northern Iowa and the plains and rolling country to the south. We are only a half hour's drive from the Devils Backbone, our State Park, and only a two hours' ride through beautiful country to McGregor, where the famous 'Wild Life School' is held. Our Club has at various times attended this school, ensemble, but this year only one member was able to be present. We also have a beautiful city park located on the river—an ideal place for outings. At these various places we gather, with our families (sometimes without them), for many picnics and study hours.—(Mrs.) GRACE BRADLEY, *Secretary*.

**Audubon Society of Sewickley Valley (Pa.).**—At the annual open meeting in October, Mr. J. Kenneth Douth gave an illustrated lecture on the Carnegie Museum expedition to Labrador. During the winter, meetings were held every two weeks at the homes of members, with readings, illustrated talks, etc. Feeding-stations were maintained in several parks. Rural schools were visited and bird-talks given by members of the Society. Especially interesting were the one-act bird-plays for children distributed among the teachers.

The *Cardinal* was published in January and July, the July number containing a list of books on ornithology in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Dr. Avinoff, Director of Carnegie Museum, was the guest speaker at the regular open meeting in March. In April and May, early Sunday morning outings proved of great interest; these were led by members who knew the birds and where to find them.—MRS. LOUIS WILLARD, *Secretary*.

**Audubon Society of Western Pennsylvania (Pittsburgh).**—Our Society's thirteenth year has been most successful and has found us firmly established.

Forty-five per cent of our members have been active workers for over eleven years. Since January 1 we have enrolled a record number of new members. The Society has lost several very valuable members through death in the past winter: Miss Lily Frederick, Allan Davis, Walter Breitenstein, George B. Parker, and Jesse L. Jones. Mr. Jones, a thorough bird-student, was both a Charter and an Honorary Member. He had served as President and as Secretary.

Through the efforts of our President, Rudyerd Boulton, a sanctuary especially for a colony of Terns has been established on Presque Isle, Lake Erie, by Captain Morrison, Superintendent of the State Park and Harbor Commission. In January, Mr. and Mrs. Boulton left for a year's scientific work in Africa. Mr. Boulton was succeeded as President by O. C. Reiter.

Our eighth Christmas Bird Census was successful, as was the annual spring banquet where about 200 members were honored by hearing Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson speak on conservation. Our Society contributed to the Building Fund of the National Association of Audubon Societies. At our monthly meeting we were fortunate in having such speakers as Miss Helen Blair, W. E. Clyde Todd, Norman McClintock, Charles B. Horton, Rudyerd Boulton, R. L. Fricke, Edmund Arthur, Esq., and Sidney K. Eastwood. Our outings are well attended, over 70 being present at the last one in June at 'Little Olympus.' The Annual May Field Day for Junior Audubon members found 239 children in the field under competent guides, and recorded 45 species all within the city limits. An interesting record for the Pileated Woodpecker was made by Messrs. Reiter and Eastwood when they found a pair of these birds near Ligonier on June 23.—(Miss) ALVA K. HELD, *Secretary*.

**Augusta (Maine) Nature Club.**—The past season has been an unusually interesting and profitable one for the members of the Augusta Nature Club. Ten regular monthly meetings have been held, two of these giving opportunity for field-work and observation of nature at first hand. Gentlemen's Night was an event of the early autumn. Following a banquet, Kenneth F. Lee entertained the Club and guests with the story of his experiences during a winter spent in the Allegash region, 70 miles from other habitation. This talk was illustrated by many pictures which he took of birds and game in the big woods of northern Maine. Another speaker whom the Club was privileged to hear this past season was Charles Sewall, naturalist with the McMillan Arctic Expedition. He gave a graphic account of the life and customs of the Eskimo people, touching, as well, upon the birds and vegetation of that far northern country.

Following the usual custom, one public lecture was sponsored by the Club, and we were most fortunate in securing Capt. C. W. R. Knight, of England, who spoke on 'The Eagle.' He proved to be not only an authority on his subject, but also a most fascinating speaker, whose experiences and pictures held the

closest attention of a large audience. A subscription Bridge Party, which netted the Club about \$60, was held in February at the home of one of the members, Mrs. Horace Sturgis.

A campaign for demolishing the nests of the tent caterpillar was organized among the school children of the city. Cash prizes were offered and the result was the destruction of some 9,000 egg-masses. During the year a new Constitution and By-Laws were drawn up and accepted by the Club. It also has unanimously agreed to change the original name of the Ball Bird Club to the Augusta Nature Club, by which name this organization henceforth shall be known.—(Mrs.) BERTRAM E. PACKARD, *Secretary*.

**Bangor (Maine) Bird Conservation Club.**—After three-months' vacation this Club started activities with an October luncheon. It was attended by over 60 members. Dr. Edith Patch, of the University of Maine, read two papers, reminiscent of her bird experiences during her summer in England. At the regular meetings, held monthly from November to May, members read papers on bird migration, observations, and original nature poems. The May meeting was given over to Mrs. W. C. Peters, who spoke on 'Wild-Flower Conservation,' 'The Billboard Menace,' and 'Outdoor Good Manners.' She arranged many posters, cartoons, and wild-flower pictures illustrative of her subjects. It proved a lecture full of helpful ideas and instruction. Trees and shrubs have been planted in our Sanctuary, and \$100 has been added to the fund for its permanent care.

Expensive repairs were necessary at our Memorial Bird-Bath but it is now properly fitted and attracts hundreds of birds during the season. Our membership has increased by about 15 members. Several delightful field-days were held weekly from April to July. Many had unusual opportunities for study of the Warblers. It is the policy of the Club to bring one lecturer of note to the city each season. This year Capt. C. W. R. Knight was chosen and came in March. His thrilling lecture and pictures of the Golden Eagle entertained a large audience. The response of the public was gratifying, and gave the workers courage for another lecture in 1930.—(Mrs.) PAUL HANNEMAN, *Clerk*.

**Barrington (Ill.) Bird Club.**—On March 8, we enjoyed a talk by Wallace F. Worthley, Assistant Secretary Chicago Academy of Science, on 'Birds of the Chicago Area,' and on September 6 we heard Alfred M. Bailey, the Director of the Academy, speak on 'Our Native Birds.' At the annual flower show of Barrington we had an interesting exhibit. A back-yard scene was shown, with feeding-stations and suet tied to trees, and mounted birds around in the act of feeding or drinking.

We have made a step forward in the establishment of our bird sanctuary. We are to use, temporarily, a lovely woods of 14 acres back of the Evergreen Cemetery. A creek runs through the woods and there is a small marsh which



will harbor marsh-birds. We will plant berry bushes and are placing signs around the outskirts designating the reservation. The Boy Scouts will co-operate with us in feeding the birds during the winter. We hold ten meetings a year, and the members give bird-talks at all the meetings. We have an average attendance of about 50.—(Mrs.) PAUL W. TRIER, *Secretary*.

**Bird Club of Long Island (N. Y.).**—As the time comes to make the annual report of the work of the Bird Club, we are always surprised to realize how much has taken place during the past year; and when we recall the small membership and the insignificance of the activities of the Club during its first years, it is almost startling to consider how much the Club has now become a part of the community.

The meeting in June of this year was held at Mrs. Hugh A. Murray's, in Wheatley, and the members enjoyed the finished musical performance of Mr. Edward Avis' 'Morning Concert of the Birds.' Strange as it must seem, Avis is this delightful lecturer's real name!

The Club has had the misfortune to lose one of its earliest members, Mrs. Edward Willetts, and a more recent one, Mrs. Henry H. Abbott, both of whom died during the winter. The Club also has suffered a severe loss in the death of the Treasurer, Albert Strauss, a devoted officer and loyal friend of the Club and all its activities. He will be greatly missed by everyone who worked with him and who had the honor to be his friend. Our new Treasurer, Charles A. Van Rensselaer, brings to his task a keen love of birds and an active desire to further the usefulness of the Club.

Unquestionably, the work of the National Association of Audubon Societies and the many Bird Clubs affiliated with it has secured protection for many forms of bird-life, but as each new generation grows up the need of intensive education is ever new, and must be carried on with unflagging zeal.

Our Secretary, Mrs. Derby, is with us again after a long absence, and she requests that she may receive reports of any incidents or anecdotes which would be of interest to bird-lovers.—(Mrs.) E. M. TOWNSEND, *President*.

**Bird Haven Bird Club (Peoria, Ill.).**—Our bird-work the past year consisted of conducting bird-house and essay contests among the children of the public schools. These were not so successful as expected, due to failure of coöperation of teachers. The work of the Society falls upon two or three. We have not endeavored to collect dues for membership, because we have an income from gum-vending machines. Through personal interviews with the manufacturers, and an arrangement made with the owner of the machines, 100 of these are installed in manufacturing plants of the city. Bird Haven receives 15 per cent of the gross sales.

Through slight addition to the \$500 donation from Miss Van Epps, we have seven paid-up shares of building and loan stock. From the gum machines we

receive \$25 to \$30 per month. How best to spend some of this money I do not know—money spent for bird-house construction has not been satisfactory. Possibly, if the contest were held in early winter, when shopwork is being done in schools, instead of spring, it would meet with more success.—DR. E. H. BRADLEY, *President*.

**Birmingham (Ala.) Audubon Society.**—In addition to our regular meetings, we have been active in the following matters: We secured the passage, by the City Commission, of an ordinance making a bird sanctuary of the City of Birmingham, and had posters printed as follows:

“WARNING. The City of Birmingham is now a bird sanctuary. Wild birds in this city are protected by City, State, and Federal laws. Killing them or disturbing their nests will subject offenders to a fine or imprisonment, or both. (Signed) J. M. JONES, JR., President, Birmingham City Commission.”

Members of the Society and the Boy Scouts posted these signs in the more wooded sections of the city. This was followed by considerable newspaper publicity and strong editorials, all of which increased the interest of the public in birds and their protection. Hon. I. T. Quinn, State Game and Fish Commissioner, is ever coöperative, and through him and our National Audubon President we secured the services of Mr. McGowan for a month of intensive bird-talks in our public schools, resulting in the formation of many Junior Societies. Quite a number of these are sponsored by members of our Society. We are taking an active part in the organization of the Birmingham Museum Association, and coöperation between the two organizations is perfect.—(Mrs.) ELWYN BALLARD, *Secretary*.

**Brookline (Mass.) Bird Club.**—Our sixteenth year has been one of unusual interest in bird- and nature-study. Lectures have been delivered in the Brookline Public Library by Charles C. Gorst, with imitations of bird-songs, and by L. R. Talbot, the President of the Club, on ‘Birds of Our Fields and Pastures.’ Mr. Talbot also gave a lecture on the same subject at the Devotion School, Brookline, during the migration season, to an audience of several hundred children. Walks which were well attended have been taken as usual every Saturday and on holidays throughout the year.—(Miss) ELIZABETH STEVENS, *Secretary*.

**Buffalo (N. Y.) Society of Natural Sciences.**—In the sixty-eighth annual report of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, one achievement stands out above all the others. Having been housed under various roofs since its organization in 1861, the Society, during this year, moved its collections, estimated worth a million dollars, into the splendid new million-dollar Museum Building built and equipped for it by the City of Buffalo as a result of a referendum held some years ago. The Educational Department opened its new quarters on

September 29, 1928, and the formal dedication of the Museum took place January 19, 1929. That the Museum and what it offers to the community are appreciated is evidenced by the fact that, with no record of attendance being kept prior to September 29, the Educational Department opening, 405,089 men, women, and children visited the Museum in the nine-month period. Beginning January 19, the Museum was opened evenings (except Saturday and Sunday). Over forty services are offered to members, practically all being free to the general public as well.

The Exhibit Halls tell one continuous story of the universe of man and of man's relation to the universe. Lectures of interest to everyone were sponsored by this Society: Hayes Friday evening lectures, travel talks, science talks, Museum talks, music appreciation concert lectures, picture talks, neighborhood lectures, and movies. Hobby clubs, scientific sections, and adult evening classes in the sciences provided opportunities for specialized work. The Allegany School of Natural History, conducted by the Society in coöperation with the New York State Museum and in affiliation with the University of Buffalo, offered nature-study courses with college credit. The Society's camp in Allegany State Park was conducted in conjunction with this school. Over 65,000 lantern slides on a wide range of subjects were available for borrowing, as were lantern, and manuscript lectures. Copies of famous pictures mounted in a uniform manner could be borrowed like library books. The Lecture Lyceum Bureau, Travel Information Bureau, Garden Information Bureau, and Identification Service were maintained. Two libraries—one popular and the other scientific—were opened. Scientific bulletins, *Hobbies* (the Society's magazine), guide-books, pamphlets, and the monthly schedule of events were published.

Classes of children from the public, parochial, private, and high schools studied nature at the Museum as a part of their regular work. A children's story hour, Museum games, junior clubs and classes were held for children.—A. EDMERE CABANA, *Publicity Manager*.

**Burroughs Club of Oneonta (N. Y.).**—Our Club held regular monthly meetings from September to June inclusive, and our social activities consisted of a picnic, a May breakfast and a garden party. Travel talks included California and Florida, with descriptions of a trip through Death Valley and of the Bok Bird Sanctuary and Singing Tower. An evening was devoted to the life and work of Ernest Harold Haynes and one to the study of mushrooms, with charts and colored slides.

An outstanding event was a lecture by L. O. Armstrong, of Washington, D. C., held in the Elks Club and illustrated by films and hand-colored slides. The pictures were considered the finest ever shown here, and included giant whales moving in schools, herds of buffalo and reindeer, also nesting Gulls with young. Dr. Percy I. Bugbee, Principal of our State Normal School, spoke to us on the wild life of the Adirondack region as observed by him since his early



youth, and described several birds now extinct. At our June meeting the moving picture entitled 'The Life of John Burroughs at Woodchuck Lodge' was shown in the normal school building, and, following the entertainment, Club members and several guests enjoyed a garden party. This event marked the close of the fifteenth year of our Club activities.—(Miss) MINA SHEARER, *Secretary*.

**Burroughs Nature Study Club of Marion (Ohio).**—We have a membership of twenty-three, with a waiting-list, and at our monthly meetings leaflets on nature subjects are read and discussed. This year we added a number of new nature slides to the collection already contributed to the Marion public schools by our Club. Our members enjoy the magazine BIRD-LORE very much.—(Miss) VEDITH BABB, *Secretary*.

**Cayuga (N. Y.) Bird Club.**—Activities for this year have centered about the Louis Agassiz Fuertes Bird Sanctuary. Here, during April and May, Saturday morning bird-walks were highly successful, both in the numbers of birds observed and the numbers of children and adults attending.

Owing to the unusually high water in Cayuga Lake this spring, work on the Water-fowl Refuge was delayed, and the dredging of Cayuga Inlet and filling of Stewart Park along the lake front further delayed the work so that it is not yet completed at this writing. The water-fowl refuse to wait for its completion, however, and already show a remarkable increase, particularly in the number of Wood Ducks, as many as forty to fifty in one flock being seen for several weeks during September and October.

The State Conservation Commission had coöperated with the Club by making a State Sanctuary of the waters of Cayuga Lake adjacent to the Fuertes Sanctuary. Canvasbacks, Redheads, and Scaup Ducks are already assembling where they can be easily observed from the highway by everyone passing.—A. A. ALLEN, *President*.

**Cleveland (Ohio) Bird Club.**—During the year we concentrated on developing the Bird Sanctuary at the foot of Shaker Lakes, Cleveland Heights. A life-sized bronze statue 'Springtime,' by Frank Girouch, is to be erected in the Sanctuary early in October. It will be a memorial to S. Louise Patterson, one of the early bird enthusiasts of Cleveland, and in addition will serve as a symbolical point from which the work of bird protection may radiate throughout the county. The Club has had a number of hikes and lectures in which great interest has been shown. The present membership numbers 350.—C. M. FINFROCK, *President*.

**Colorado Museum of Natural History (Denver).**—Our activities the past year have been chiefly routine. In the W. H. James' wing, completed last

summer, we are installing the collections of South American birds and animals collected by our staff in two expeditions. We are also placing on display the valuable collection of butterflies, mostly foreign specimens, gathered and presented by John A. Mason.

Last year our fossil research men located in Texas and New Mexico fossilized remains of ancient bison, apparently wounded or killed by human weapons, the arrowheads of which were also found as if they had fallen to the surface of the soil from the decaying flesh, indicating the existence in this locality of humans much earlier than hitherto traced. These fossils are found 20 to 30 feet below the present surface-soil. This summer we have endeavored in our expeditions to secure further trace of these early inhabitants. Our State Game Commissioner is establishing game refuges and game breeding-places in order to at least maintain the fauna of Colorado in its present condition.—P. M. COOKE, *Secretary*.

**Community Bird Club of Woodsville (N. H.) and Wells River (Vt.).**—The Club has 20 members and holds nine monthly meetings during the year, with programs including the various phases of nature-study as well as birds. It is affiliated with the National Audubon and New Hampshire Audubon Societies and the New England Federation of Bird Clubs. During the year the Club has supported several conservation measures and presented a free illustrated lecture to the public on 'The Bird Sanctuaries of New England,' given by Mrs. Alice B. Harrington, of Boston.—REV. B. M. SMITH, *Secretary*.

**Cumberland County (Maine) Audubon Society.**—In response to a letter from the National Society, the Cumberland County Audubon Society gave active support to the passage of the Norbeck Game Refuge Bill. Letters were written to our Senators and Representatives in Washington asking them to vote for said bill. Three talks on birds and one on John James Audubon were given before appreciative audiences. Feeding-stations have been maintained in Evergreen Cemetery. Again it was not necessary to feed the thousands of Ducks who spent the winter happily in the Back Cove.—(Mrs.) FRANK E. LOWE, *Clerk*.

**Dana Natural History Society of Albany (N. Y.).**—We celebrated our sixth anniversary on the evening of November 19, 1928, with a dinner, speeches, and music. About 80 attended, one, Mrs. Joseph H. Blatner, being a charter member. Papers have been written during the year by three members on the subjects 'Extinct and Near-Extinct Birds,' 'Giant Saurians,' and 'The Migration of Birds.' Two travelogues, 'A Trip through the West' and 'The Natural History of Palestine,' were given by Dana members. Five short papers on scientific current events were also given during the year. The invited speakers were William G. Howard, Superintendent of Lands and Forests, State Con-

servation Department, who gave an illustrated talk on 'Forest Conservation'; Noah J. Clarke, State Archeologist, who spoke on 'This Museum Business'; and Dr. Gertrude E. Douglas, teacher of Botany at the State College for Teachers, whose subject, 'The Problems of Hawaiian Flora,' was illustrated by many specimens.

Two public lectures were given under the auspices of the Dana Society, one, in March, on 'Making a Garden,' by Prof. John Kingsley, Director of the Bureau of Research, and the other, to which all school children were invited, given on Bird Day by Edward Avis who illustrated his subject, 'The Identification of Birds by Their Song,' with whistling and violin solos and colored lantern slides. At the close, Robert W. Raymond received the first prize and Alice Hastings second prize for writing the best essays on the subject 'Observations and Experiences with Wild Birds.' The Dana Society voted for the Columbine as the national flower and urged the passage of the Norbeck-Andresen Game Refuge Bill. In June, the usual Field Day was held at Thatcher Park, and Raymond H. Torrey, Secretary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and an invited guest, addressed the Society on 'State Parks.'—(Miss) HELEN A. WINNE, *Secretary*.

**Des Moines (Iowa) Audubon Society.**—Steady progress and increasing enthusiasm marked the year's activities with our 100 members. The well-conducted, frequent field-trips were of interest and well attended, even in severe weather. Harmony with the State Fish and Game Department benefited our state songsters. We have entered a plea for the fast-disappearing Woodcock. A closed season, sanctioned by the Department, will come before the next Legislative session. Our exhibit at the State Fair was especially attractive. Many interesting contacts with bird-lovers resulted; already a number of new Junior Clubs have been founded throughout the state. The extensive Waterworks Bird Sanctuary continues to charm many visitors with its conditions for extensive bird-life—shore, water, woods, and fields.

A large reservoir has lately been constructed on which Ducks are now congregating. Bird-feed was provided all winter by our joint efforts, and Quail-shelters maintained during the many weeks of icy fields. During this spell we inaugurated an intensive campaign for bird-feeding through the newspapers and radio stations over the state that brought gratifying results. Many of the State Parks established Quail-shelters. Our Publicity Chairman, Miss Nicholas, helped handsomely. Her monthly bird articles in Midland schools have pushed the Junior Audubon work over the state, and aroused public interest.

During the campaign for the Norbeck-Andresen Bill, hundreds of letters and many telegrams were sent to Congressmen by our Executive Board and many members, and the passage of the bill was of personal interest. Among our numerous evening meetings the following talks by members were notable: 'Bird Morphology,' by Miss Hethershaw; 'Bird-Banding,' by Mr. Nelson;



'An Evening with Outstanding American Ornithologists,' by Mrs. Du Mont. Phil Du Mont gave us a fine bird-list and comments on bird-life in eastern states. Dr. Pammel's lecture on 'Conservation' was splendid. Prof. Lazelle of the State University spoke on 'Personal Experiences with Birds,' illustrated by slides taken by himself.—(Mrs.) TONI R. WENDELBURG, *Secretary*.

**Elgin (Ill.) Audubon Society.**—The monthly meetings held during the past year have been successful. There has been a garden party, a Christmas banquet, and a Museum meeting. Several lectures and many papers on birds and nature conservation have been given and properly reported to the local newspapers.

The Museum at Lords Park, the special interest of the Society, has received a bequest of several hundred dollars from the estate of the late Mrs. Ella Cleveland, of Dundee. Valuable collections of shells, corals, bird-nests, and geological specimens had previously been given the Museum by the late Dr. Cleveland and his wife. The Society hopes for further endowment to adequately house and administer its extensive and valuable collections. Volunteers from the Society render aid to the Curator of the Museum on Sunday afternoons throughout the open season, May to November.—(Miss) KATHERINE M. McQUEEN, *Secretary*.

**Essex County (Mass.) Ornithological Club.**—Regular meetings are held the second Monday of each month, from September to June inclusive, with additional regular meetings on the fourth Monday of March, April, and May, at 8 P.M. The Club maintains a modest collection and a small ornithological library at the Museum. A camp is maintained on the Ipswich River in Boxford, Mass.

A two-day field-trip is made each year by canoe from Middleton to Ipswich. It was through these trips that the Club was formed in 1916. The twenty-third consecutive yearly Ipswich River trip was held last May. Numerous other field-trips are held at irregular times when conditions are favorable. Papers are read at the regular meetings and field-notes are given and recorded. The Club Recorder has accumulated and catalogued a wealth of interesting material since the founding of the Club. An annual bulletin has been published since 1919, which contains an annotated list of all birds recorded in Essex County by members during the calendar year, and papers contributed by distinguished ornithologists and others.

There are 75 Active and 7 Corresponding Members. Annual dues are \$3. The past year has marked further Club progress and expansion, with numerous field-trips. The regular meetings have been interesting and well attended and all Club activities were well maintained. The Club desires to extend a hand to all ornithologists who may visit Essex County, and its officers and members will do everything possible to make their stay interesting. Field-trips can be

quickly arranged and strangers directed to the more favorable localities for observations. The Club's records are open to anyone who is seriously interested in these.—RALPH LAWSON, *Secretary*.

**Evanston (Ill.) Bird Club.**—The Club has been quite active this past year and the open meeting in the spring was well attended. Mr. Caldwell, a Rocky Mountain guide, gave his lecture, illustrated by slides, on 'Wings and Songs of the Rockies.' The annual spring walks during May were enjoyed by members; several new members became enthusiastic. Many of the Bird Club members attended the Nature Lore Institute at Camp Reinberg. Mrs. Frederic H. Pattie, our President, was one of the staff. A member of the Bird Club discovered a colony of Black-crowned Night Herons near the border of Evanston,—(Mrs.) ARTHUR H. KNOX, *Secretary*.

**Federation of the Bird Clubs of New England.**—The work of the year has been a repetition of the efforts carried on in previous years. The officers have introduced state legislation affecting matters of conservation, and have attended all hearings of importance on subjects in which the Federation is interested. The almost complete extinction of the Heath Hen has closed the special work done in behalf of this unfortunate species, and a final report, with a splendid picture of the bird in colors, was mailed to each subscriber to the special fund raised in its behalf.

The warden at Tern Island, Chatham, Mass., reports a successful breeding season despite an influx of rats that have been kept under control by trapping, and also reports, for the first time, the nesting of a small group of Arctic with the Common and Roseate Terns. The Hyde Reservation of 20 acres, on which is a noble island of pines and hemlock many years old, nothing finer of its kind standing in Massachusetts south of Boston, was added to the Federation's holdings by gift from the Hyde family. Many improvements were made in the Bancroft Sanctuary near it. A new inland sanctuary will become the property of the Federation in a few weeks and swell the list of sanctuaries actually established.

Billingsgate Island, in Massachusetts Bay, noted in years gone by for its Goose-, Duck-, and Plover-shooting, and occupied by Terns in the summer, has been presented by the owners to be held for all time as a sanctuary with temporary reservations. On many occasions this Island has been raided by foreigners who have taken eggs, killed the young, and broken up the colony. Such wantonness occurred this year, and seven hundred eggs were carried away. The Federation will place a warden on the Island during the breeding season in order that like depredations may not occur again. Many lectures have been delivered by the officers without charge and advice and encouragement given where needed and desired.—LAURENCE B. FLETCHER, *Secretary*.

**Halifax River (Fla.) Bird Club.**—The seventh year of the Halifax River Bird Club was marked by a continuation of the usual activities of the organization, *i. e.*, bi-weekly evening meetings during the winter season and regular Saturday morning field-trips along the ocean beach or west into the cypress and flatwoods country. The paid membership of the Club this past year was 45; the average attendance at meetings about 60. The Club is affiliated, as before, with the National Association of Audubon Societies and the Florida Audubon Society. As a memorial to the late C. Dudley Holman, of Pittsfield, Mass., and Daytona Beach, Fla., the Club plans to publish a 200-page bulletin on 'Bird-Study in Florida' this winter. The President of the Club is Dr. Myron T. Pritchard, Daytona Beach, Fla.—R. J. LONGSTREET, *Secretary*.

**Hamilton (Ont.) Bird Protection Society.**—During the past year emphasis has been laid on the Junior Audubon work in the schools, when, as heretofore, we coöperated with the National Association of Audubon Societies in its plan of organizing children into Bird Clubs. We now have, from all over Ontario and parts of Quebec Province, a Junior Audubon membership of approximately 18,000. The Clubs, to the number of 674, are affiliated in Ontario and 20 in Quebec. The National Association's Educational Leaflets are distributed to the members. This work is done through the enthusiastic coöperation of the teachers. A very successful Bird-Box Competition, and also an Essay Contest, were held among the Hamilton public school pupils, culminating with the distribution of ninety prizes. The prizes for the essays consisted of sets of Audubon Bird Cards. Every contestant received a large colored bird picture from the collection of Major Allan Brooks, the Canadian bird artist.

Four regular meetings were held throughout the year. The speakers and their subjects were: H. C. Nunn, President, on 'Our English Bird Cousins'; Dr. George McMillan, on 'Our Winter Birds of Land and Water'; Stewart L. Thompson, on 'Bird Migration and Bird Music.' Mr. Thompson also gave a talk to the local Junior Audubon members while here on 'The Autobiography or Story of Some Bird.' The cancellation slug, bearing the slogan "Protect the Birds and Help Crops," was used on outgoing mail during May by the postal authorities. 'Birdland News,' a regular feature over radio station CKOC, was broadcasted again during the migration season. A Christmas Bird Census was taken and 22 species were identified. In May, a Field Day was held at Oakland's Park when members and friends renewed their acquaintance with many of the birds, and enjoyed a quiet repast by the waters of Hamilton Bay close to Nature.—J. ROLAND BROWN, *Secretary*.

**Hattie Audubon Circle of the Outdoor Art League (Louisville, Ky.).**—We are encouraging children to become better acquainted with the birds. Hikes are taken for their study under the leadership of a bird-lover. Captain



Fulkerson, who feeds the birds in Cherokee Park, often accompanies the class. So tame have some birds become that in a few instances the Chickadees and Tufted Titmice take peanuts from the children's hands. Cafeterias and bird-homes are being made and quite a number of drinking-fountains have been erected. Trees, shrubs, and vines bearing food are being planted; twelve dogwood trees at Belknap School and living Christmas trees in all our school-gardens have been set out. We have found out that by teaching our boys and girls to love the birds we are making headway for bird preservation.

Junior Audubon Clubs are on the increase. 'The Economic Value of Birds,' a stereopticon talk by the Chairman, given at the Brown Hotel to members and friends of the Outdoor Art League, was well attended. 'Birds as Good Citizens,' 'My Bird Sanctuary,' and other talks were given at various places. At the April meeting of the Kentucky Ornithological Society, pupils of Finzer School took an active part on the program. One hundred bird-sticks, made by pupils of J. Stoddard Johnston School, were distributed. Jack Miller, ten years old, and John Hauss, fourteen years old, gave the bird-calls when the members of the Tree Club planted a living Christmas tree for Mrs. F. D. Sampson, on the Capitol Grounds, near the Executive Mansion. There is no more enthusiastic group of bird-students than the members of the Business Woman's Club. Following a stereopticon talk given by the Chairman, several hikes were conducted in the spring. On request, these will be resumed in autumn.—(Miss) EMILIE YUNKER, *Chairman*.

**Lake Placid Club (N. Y.).**—The chief activities of our Club have been the erection of thirty-four colored enamel bird-sanctuary signs, posting about 300 acres of Club property immediately adjoining its clubhouses and cottages, numbering 102; the elimination of English Sparrows by trapping them and destroying the young in nests; purchase and erection of two large Martin-houses; winter feeding, specially after heavy snows; and continuance of planting of food-bearing trees and shrubs.

There have been several nature expeditions weekly from June to October, under direction of nature-study teachers, some for children alone and many for adults, in which special attention has been given to bird-life. Several additions have been made to the collection of books on birds now numbering nearly 100. A full file of BIRD-LORE was bought a year or more ago.—H. W. HICKS, *Treasurer*.

**Los Angeles (Calif.) Audubon Society.**—The great variety of physical features within easy access gives our Society a unique opportunity to observe bird-life, so that we are gradually becoming acquainted with the feathered inhabitants of mountain, desert, marsh, lake, and seashore, and our parks attract both spring and fall migrants. Last year, as a Society, our observations totaled 311 species, in 110 trips taken by different groups, including our

monthly field-trips. Our most notable field days were those held at the Municipal Bird Sanctuary in Griffith Park, and at the bird sanctuary maintained by the Botanic Gardens. At this meeting, the last of the year, we planted a mulberry tree, dedicating it to the memory of the late Luther E. Wyman, distinguished ornithologist of the Los Angeles Museum and firm friend of the Audubon Society.

Our indoor meetings, held each month, have taken us to 'Gardens of the World,' and have introduced us to European and American birds, illustrated by specimens and slides. Our Chairman of field-trips, Mrs. Grace S. Hall, returned from a year in New England, with the Mt. Desert Summer Camp the central feature, and gave us a delightful comparative study of eastern birds. As is our custom, we held our meeting during Christmas week in a city park, where we gave and received much amusement by treating the birds to Christmas cheer. Nothing has ever aroused so much interest in the bird-life of California as the campaign to elect a state bird. Mrs. F. T. Bicknell, our President Emeritus, inaugurated this campaign, which has brought out 100,000 votes.—(Mrs.) ESTELLE D. DYKE, *Secretary*.

**Massachusetts Fish and Game Association.**—As a part of its activities, this Association supplies to its affiliated clubs information on pending legislation, special information and financial assistance for projects in which they are interested, and news-letters covering information on current matters of interest. A conference of our members is held each year. During the past year we have again carried on the work of the New England Ruffed Grouse Investigation, sponsored by this Association. It has involved the expenditure of about \$7,379.65 to date, and about 1,211 specimens have been received and examined. This investigation developed important information in 1926 regarding the food habits of the Snowy Owl, showing definitely that it should be protected. This year we also have kept our fish- and game-warden in the field. He has traveled about 25,000 miles and covers the entire state.

The annual conference, held in January of 1929, was carried out on a somewhat different line than usual, and included the reading of several very interesting papers on subjects of interest to sportsmen. These have been printed and distributed to members. The Association, as a member of the Associated Committees for Wild-Life Conservation in Massachusetts, has helped in the purchase of wild-life reservations and additions to the State Game Farms and Fish Hatcheries. The Grouse and Woodcock questionnaires were sent out again this year, and information tabulated as to the status of these important game-birds.

The outstanding legislative accomplishment of the year was the passage of Bill H. 1123 signed by Governor Allen on May 8, providing for a special commission to revise, codify, and improve the inland fish and game laws and license fees. This Bill was sponsored by our organization. At the request of

the League of Franklin County Sportsmen's Clubs, we have investigated the pollution of the Deerfield River. This matter is still pending, but it has been definitely developed that our laws on pollution should be strengthened. Also during the past year we have assisted the League of Essex County Sportsmen's Clubs in their campaign to have fishways installed in the Parker River.—  
DAVID A. AYLWARD, *Secretary*.

**Meriden (Conn.) Bird and Nature Club.**—The past year we held a number of meetings outdoors as well as several indoors. We have had hikes, 'dog'-roasts, boat-rides, and mountain-climbing. Coöperating with Russell F. Lund, Supervisor of Nature Study in the Connecticut schools, and the Boy Scouts, the Nature Club has laid out a nature trail, which follows the side of West Peak and through the State Park, a particularly fine territory for birds as well as trees and plant-life. The latter have been marked with wooden stakes. The Club members have also invited teachers and pupils of the science classes in the city's high schools to accompany them on many of their outings, especially those devoted to the study of birds.

Meetings have been held on the mountains, by the side of rivers and brooks, near lakes, and in the midst of woods, as well as at the homes of members and at public halls. The Club is interested in all types of nature-study, some meetings having been devoted to stars, others to insects. The spring and fall meetings during the migration period are most often devoted to the birds, when the Club tries to stimulate interest in feeding-stations and other measures to increase and preserve Meriden's wild birds. During the summer the members scatter to all parts of the country and each brings some interesting experience back to relate at the fall meetings.—(Miss) BARBARA C. LEE, *Secretary*.

**Meriden (N. H.) Bird Club.**—Aside from caring for the birds around our homes, we work winter and summer in the Bird Sanctuary on a scale compatible with our financial resources. In addition to our customary spring cleaning in the Sanctuary, we have set up two new feeding-stations and a new bird-bath, fashioned from a giant oyster-shell and set on a cobblestone pedestal surrounded by ferns. The presentation to the Bird Club, through its President, of the beautiful sign painted by Maxfield Parrish for our Sanctuary entrance, inspired us to execute a gateway, also designed by Mr. Parrish.

We have had, during the past season, an unusually large number of appreciative visitors. Probably among these there have been no persons better qualified to judge us than Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Swope, in charge of the Roosevelt Sanctuary at Oyster Bay, N. Y. Their keen appreciation and deep understanding of the beauties of nature, as well as the requirements of a Sanctuary, made their high opinion of our plant the more to be valued, and their visit a distinct pleasure to hold in our memory.

Our unique celebration of Bird Sunday attracted many people. In addition



to a musical program by members of our summer colony, and an interesting contribution to our service by the Junior Bird Club, the meeting was addressed by Albert W. Atwood, of Washington, D. C., and by our President, Rev. Noble O. Bowlby, who made a plea for continued support of the purposes and ideals of bird conservation set before us by our later leader, Ernest Harold Baynes. Our Memorial Fund has had many small gifts during the past year and the fund is now \$3,300.04, of which only the income is used in our work of maintaining the Sanctuary.—(Miss) ANNIE H. DUNCAN, *General Manager*.

**Minneapolis (Minn.) Audubon Society.**—This Society has affiliated with the National Association of Audubon Societies ever since its organization in January, 1915. Our Museum of over 300 specimens is located in one of the branch libraries of Minneapolis and is available to the public; where specimens are duplicated, the duplicates are sometimes loaned. Meetings are held once a month except during summer. Part of the meetings are held in the evening when we have our largest attendance. Speakers are secured from our own membership, the University of Minnesota, and the State Departments.

We have seven Life Members. W. L. Wolford is our President and a donor of many of the specimens in the museum. In December, 1928, we held our first Christmas Census; there were 7 members who participated, observing 28 species, among them the Tufted Titmouse, a very unusual bird in this territory. We have had three migratory walks a week in the spring and a general field day in the middle of May. From January to July, 1928, 197 species were observed, and from July, 1928, to January, 1929, the fall and winter season, 181 species were seen. About half of our membership subscribe to BIRD-LORE.—(Mrs.) W. W. DAVIS, *Secretary*.

**Missoula (Mont.) Bird Club.**—Our Club has held monthly meetings during the last year at which interesting talks and papers were presented by members. The subscriptions to BIRD-LORE and the *Condor* were continued, these magazines being placed in the city library for the use of the public. Letters were sent to Congressman Haugen and to the Montana Congressmen, urging the passage of the Norbeck Game Refuge Bill.

This year much of the time at the business meetings has been taken up with planning for the establishment of the Elrod Bird Sanctuary. After the Club's plan to create a sanctuary on the University of Montana campus was approved by the Montana State Board of Education, an undeveloped plot of ground at the foot of a mountain, covered with natural shrubbery, was selected. The boundaries may be extended whenever the Club desires. Much newspaper publicity was given this plan, and several articles written by Club members were published. Boy Scouts made bird-houses which were placed on the campus, the Bird Club furnishing one of the prizes given in the building contest. Shrubs and trees attractive to birds were selected with care and planted on the

plot, and water-pipes were laid. Club members furnished funds for this by selling tickets to a motion picture show for which they received a commission, and by donations. It will doubtless take several years to complete this program.

—(Miss) CAROLINE WELLS, *Secretary*.

**Newark (N. J.) Bird Club.**—We have had a successful year. On February 18 we celebrated our tenth anniversary, with a large number of guests and friends present. We have held twelve meetings, at each of which we either have had some speaker of note or Club members have contributed to the program. It has been found that the showing of lantern slides whenever possible tends to greater knowledge of bird-life and creates more vivid interest in the subject. The Club numbers nearly 200, and new members are constantly being admitted.

We have had the good fortune to have allotted to us a plot of ground in the Thomas L. Raymond Garden of the Newark Museum for the purpose of a Bird Sanctuary. Last May, a fountain and bath, which we had presented to the Museum, were dedicated within the grounds. It was an ideal day and one could easily imagine how the birds would love the flowers, shrubs, and water provided for their well-being. A bird-bath was also presented to the School for Crippled Children in this city. Those scholars who could walk, with others in wheel-chairs, or on crutches, gathered about the bath and held dedicatory exercises. Great enthusiasm was shown by the children and their knowledge of birds was surprising. We find engaging the interest of children a great factor in this work. We also have held hikes, social gatherings, teas, and card parties, all helping to add to the membership and promote friendship.

We are taking some lines from a poem by Charles Bowman Hutchins as our club standard:

"Make it mean more to you,  
This grand old land of ours;  
Pay more attention to  
Song-birds and trees and flowers."

—(Mrs.) JAMES P. CLEMENTS, *Secretary*.

**Outdoor Nature Club of Houston (Texas).**—My personal nature work the past year may be summed up as follows: (1) Monthly reports were made on water-fowl status over the district from Sabine Pass to High Island and Caplen, or beyond, a distance of 80-odd miles, eight lakes, big and little, and their outlet marsh bayous or sloughs. (2) Previous observations have been confirmed regarding Hummingbird habits. I was first, by more than twenty-five years to raise these little fellows, to keep them indefinitely, and to report that the male invariably feeds his mate during incubation. He also does most of the caring for the young after leaving the nest for keeps. An article by me was published in *BIRD-LORE* after T. Gilbert Pearson visited us, nearly seven years ago. (3) I found another specimen of the bird caught at Sabine Pass

over eleven years ago, and sent it to the Biological Survey for positive identification—first Audubon's Shearwater for this section—*new bird for Texas*. (4) Reported flight of Parrots into Brownsville region this spring, and accidentally received confirmation of another new bird for Texas avifauna when Dr. H. B. Parks, of the Texas A. & M. College, and I met last month. The address of the other witness, well-known in his section, now is in the hands of the Bureau of Biological Survey. (5) Hunted up confirmation of my report of a few years ago that the Chimney Swift winters so close to here that individuals return during warm periods. Northern Mexico and extreme Southern Texas probably are the wintering-grounds. The name of the witness was submitted in Houston. (6) A series of articles on popular bird-stories—all personal experiences—were started in the *Houston Chronicle*, in addition to actual snake stories of interest.

At the beginning of the year 1930, a series on wild flowers—exactly where they grow, what they are good for and how to save them—will be started. Had some photographs of ground-nesters taken, which will soon be published. (7) I won \$25 for naming the most Texas birds correctly, the gift of the San Antonio Chapter of the Izaak Walton League. (8) I followed the Rio Grande, in two trips, from Brownsville to Devil's River, also crossed Edwards Plateau, made two trips through the East Texas region between the Sabine and the Neches, and a dozen shorter ones.—(Mrs.) BESSIE M. REID.

**Pasadena (Calif.) Audubon Society.**—Bird-walks and delightful, instructive monthly programs from September to June, with full reports in the local papers, have contributed to the interest in and knowledge of birds in this community the past year. Mountain canyons, city parks, and the near-by ocean furnish a wide variety of bird-life. A new plan was successfully tried this year—a permanent chairman of bird-walks, with a different leader each month, distributed the responsibility and increased the confidence of a number of members in their ability to lead the walks. Sixteen were taken, the especial high-spots being a visit to the grounds of the Henry E. Huntington estate and a day at the Botanic Gardens in Mandeville Canyon where the Society planted a Russian mulberry tree for the birds. In December a small group assisted in the Bird Census.

The monthly programs have been most varied, beginning with a meeting for summer experiences and including a talk on 'Some Problems in Bird Protection' by Dr. H. C. Bryant; 'The Gardens of the World' by Capt. Dudley S. Corlett; 'Wild Life in Mt. Ranier National Park' by Floyd W. Schmoe; 'Wild Life on the Desert' by our own naturalist, Roland Case Ross, with kangaroo rats and antelope chipmunks as visitors; 'Economic Value of Hawks and Owls' by Wright M. Pierce; 'Natural Wonders of the Arroyo Seco' by Dr. Raymond J. Dobbs, a discussion of the city water question by a city official prior to a bond issue; a Christmas party with a tree decorated for the birds; and ending



with a June picnic when Dr. Theodore S. Palmer spoke briefly of the work of the Department of Agriculture in the importation of foreign birds, and Dr. Hildegarde Howard told of 'Prehistoric Birds of California.' Prior to the passage of the Norbeck Bird Refuge Bill our Corresponding Secretary and several members wrote to our Congressmen, urging them to support the Bill.—(Miss) EFFIE R. GAYLOR, *Recording Secretary*.

**Princeton (N. J.) Nature Club.**—Last fall, members of the Nature Club made three trips by motor to gardens of interest; in winter, a very successful illustrated lecture was given by Major Dugmore; in the spring, there were a number of plant and tree talks given by Dr. Walter Rankin, also walks conducted by him. Grateful appreciation is due Dr. Rankin for the time given, and the interesting way in which these subjects were presented. There were also insect talks by L. V. Silvester and bird-walks conducted by C. H. Rogers.

The Nature Club gave \$30 in rewards and prizes for the collection of tent caterpillar egg-clusters by the children of the Princeton schools.—(Mrs.) EDWARD T. THOMPSON, *Secretary*.

**Provancher Society of Natural History of Canada.**—On January 23, we celebrated the tenth anniversary of the foundation of our Society by a banquet of 150 guests in the Parliament Cafe. Speeches were made by the President, Major Joseph Matte, by Hon. Athanase David, Secretary of the Province, and Hon. J. E. Perreault, Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, all our guests of honor; by Hon. John Hall Kelly, L. C., and a lecture with moving pictures showing sea-fowl of lower St. Lawrence and Labrador Coast by Harrison F. Lewis, of Ithaca, N. Y. On March 21, a lecture was given in the ballroom of the Château-Frontenac by Charles C. Gorst. The attendance was 850 of the most enthusiastic bird-lovers of the city. Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, was our guest of honor.

On May 19, the Bird Day celebration was held at Ste-Croix-de-Lotbiniere. One hundred and seventy-nine bird-houses, most of them artfully constructed according to the scientific designs of P. A. Traverter by the Christian Brothers school boys, were exhibited. On a classification by the Board of Directors, \$84 was distributed as prizes to the best architects. On May 26 there was another exhibition of 230 bird-houses at Beaufort for which prizes were given. Sixty per cent of these various boxes were reported inhabited by birds.

Early this summer the Board of Directors, accompanied by Napier Smith, President of the Montreal Society for the Protection of Birds, and Mr. Terrill, the well-known Montreal ornithologist, visited the Razades and Basque Island, and we are pleased to report that our Razade Sanctuary was practically covered with nests of Eider Ducks and Herring Gulls. It was estimated that there are about 500 nests on each island, 80 per cent of which are Eider Ducks, the remainder Gulls. We were so impressed that upon our return it was decided

to purchase Basque Island to enlarge our reservation, and as one of our wealthy and most enthusiastic members, Frank W. Ross, agreed to subscribe \$1,000, the balance was raised among the others. We acquired the Island for \$2,500. Now, with Apple Island and Ilets Leclerc (two), the Society has a stretch of six islands extending 16 miles, 3 to 4 miles off the coast opposite Temiscouata County, lower St. Lawrence, the real paradise of Eider Ducks. Two wardens, paid by the Society, are patrolling these during the hatching season, May, June, and July, and thousands of eggs and young Ducks are saved from egg-poachers.—LOUIS B. LAVOIE, *Secretary*.

**Province of Quebec (Can.) Society for the Protection of Birds.**—The work of the Society is principally educational, and to that end eight monthly lectures the past year have been given before members of the Society, with good attendance at each lecture. A branch of the Society has formed at Knowlton, Province of Quebec, and with increased interest at that point, we hope to report progress for the ensuing year. Regular observation work has been carried on by several of the members who are qualified for that purpose. The Society spends particular effort among the school children, and in the eleven years that it has been in existence, over 25,000 children have given a pledge to protect the birds. Twenty-five lectures were given among school children. Twenty-four lectures were given by different members of the Society to adult audiences.

There has been general distribution of various kinds of bird literature and contribution of articles to newspapers. Building of bird-houses has been generally encouraged through the distribution of a large number of simple working plans for ordinary houses. Once each year the Society gives a lecture or recital of general interest for the purpose of recruiting additional members and maintaining a general interest in the Society's affairs. This year, Charles Crawford Gorst gave his recital before the members and friends of the Society.—W. S. HART, *President*.

**Ridgewood (N. J.) Audubon Society.**—From October to June we hold regular monthly meetings at the homes of members, and, in addition, trips are taken throughout the year.

During the past twelve months special stress was laid on field-work, and trips formed a part of several of the meetings. For the others, indoor programs were arranged, the most novel feature being the starting of a typewritten anthology of bird-poetry. The search for suitable poems and the reading and discussion of these at Club meetings proved profitable as a means of emphasizing bird-characteristics. The Christmas Bird-Census aroused much interest and enthusiasm throughout December. Members took short trips to locate favorite bird-haunts.

Work done to interest and instruct the community included an illustrated talk at one of the schools, the presentation of several properly made bird-

houses to Bergen Pines County Hospital on National Hospital Day, and the arranging for a lecture by Dr. A. A. Allen on the 'Home Life of Birds,'—(Mrs.) CAROLINE A. DUNHAM, *Secretary*.

**Rockford (Ill.) Nature Study Society.**—We completed our work for the season in May, at which time officers were elected. Our Society is not a large one, its membership averaging 30, but it tries to accomplish some one thing of civic interest each year, and has placed Bird Charts in the three children's institutions during this year.

Field-trips are held once a month, at which time items of interest in the nature-world are brought to the attention of the members. This spring and early summer the Society has made a study of the wild flowers of the region. One of its members has secured and identified more than 200 varieties, looking forward to the time when the Society can publish a wild-flower list for the county. We also coöperated with the Winnebago Federation of Women's Clubs, of which our Society is a member, in a flower show, at which time we had an exhibition of 66 varieties of wild flowers properly labelled.—(Miss) FRANCES S. DOBSON, *Secretary*.

**St. Louis (Mo.) Bird Club.**—The outstanding feature of the past year for the St. Louis Bird Club was our annual dinner and meeting in April, with Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson as our guest of honor. At dinner 145 people were counted, and about 200 at Dr. Pearson's illustrated lecture which followed. This was so instructive and entertaining that it stirred up latent members and added several new ones. We have at present 75 members, 27 Life, 4 Patrons, also 3 Associate Memberships in schools. The latter are groups of children, as Bird Clubs, in schools where educational bird-work is being done including the feeding of birds in winter under care of teachers, with whom we try to keep in touch, and to whom we give annually a subscription to *Missouri Fish and Game News*, and frequently other bird literature.

One of our Executive Committee, with the help of Boy Scouts, kept our bird-feeding stations in Forest Park supplied with food during the past winter. Our Club supplied the food for Christmas Tree work done by some of the St. Louis schools.

Our organization coöperated with the National Association of Audubon Societies and gave what support and encouragement it could, collectively and individually, by telegram and letter, to our representatives at Washington urging the passage of the migratory Bird Conservation Act. We had not only our usual bird-walks on Saturday mornings in April, but also on Saturday mornings in May. We also had our annual trip to Creve Cœur Lake. On the whole the St. Louis Bird Club feels that the past year has been an unusually successful one.—(Mrs.) A. F. SATTERTHWAIT, *Secretary-Treasurer*.



**Saratoga (N. Y.) Bird and Nature Club.**—We held eight meetings during the last year, September, 1928 to September 1929, inclusive. The following subjects have formed the year's program: (1) Round Table. (2) The Cactus—the Giant cactus of Southern Arizona, 7 feet high, towers above the floral area surrounding them. Burbank planted thousands of cacti to prove that originally they were spineless. Through experiments Burbank produced 500 edible cacti. (3) Plant Phenomena—among the most celebrated is the so-called "vegetable lamb," the Scythian Lamb, a medicinal herb of Central Asia, which looks like a sheep, well known to the ancients, and today grows on the dry plains of Central Asia.

(4) Seashells and Their Story, with excellent illustrations. (5) The Energy of Light—subtropics; The Speed of Light; Early Plant Life; Sunlight being used to the greatest advantage in the cure of Tuberculosis. (6) Round Table. (7) Flowers; Change in Their Culture; Their Proper Growth and Arrangement—illustrated. (8) The June meeting is always held at the suburban home of one of our officers. The new officers are elected at this time. A paper was read by one member of the Club who had spent the winter in Savannah; she told of a terrapin farm not far from the city. The male terrapins are only 4 inches long; the females 7 inches. Their eggs require ninety days to hatch. Through the courtesy of the hostess (our second Vice-President) a social hour was enjoyed by all.—(Miss) CAROLINE C. WALBRIDGE, *Secretary*.

**Savannah (Ga.) Audubon Society.**—It gives me pleasure to send the following report concerning our Audubon Society, at the same time expressing appreciation of our President, Mr. Skeeel, and of Mrs. J. E. Wingo, Field Agent, whose maintenance is carried on by the National Association, for which we are very grateful and send very sincere thanks. Mrs. Victor Bassett is another live member whose interest is never ceasing.

Mrs. Wingo's report has already been sent to the National Association. It was quite wonderful and as a result there are many Junior Audubon Societies in our midst. In February, Herbert L. Stoddard, of the Biological Survey, gave moving pictures and a lecture on birds to which all children were invited. Later a prize was presented to the pupil writing the best story of this lecture. A visit was made to Colonel's Island during the nesting-season (April 13), with Mr. Ardley King, owner of that charming place, as host.

The annual basket picnic took place May 4, when, as guests of the Sea Island Company, we were shown the sights, including the lovely 'Cloister Hotel,' and on St. Simon's, the spot where Audubon visited, now called 'King's Retreat.' Here he landed, had dinner with Mr. King, actually selling him a copy of his book (price \$1,000) and sailed away, all in one day. The remains of the King Home are still there, being of tabby. Now the place is a blessed retreat for birds.

Here also is the monument to the Battle of St. Simon's, fought under General Oglethorpe in 1742, which was the decisive battle of the Spanish invasion. The Society had, as usual, early morning bird-walks and in addition has given bird-baths to the various schools, in this way stimulating love for our feathered friends.—(Mrs.) B. F. BULLARD, *Secretary*.

**Scranton (Pa.) Bird Club.**—We have had an active year furthering definitely the cause of birds in our community. The winter-feeding and protection work was carried on enthusiastically. There were Merit Badge examinations for Scouts, talks before organizations and in the schools. The Bird's Christmas Party in Nay Aug Park was, as usual, a spectacular event. The children from the Audubon School carried out a delightful program that winter morning as they hung the bird's gifts of food upon a growing tree. Our Club rejoiced in the passage of the Federal Migratory Bird Refuge Act. In the interest of this our enthusiastic President, Mrs. F. H. Coffin, sent some fifty letters and telegrams to members of Congress.

Following a lecture by Dr. George M. Sutton, the mid-winter class studying water-fowl continued for five weeks. During the same period an elementary class was conducted in the interest of those less advanced in bird-study. This was a new venture that proved to be exceedingly popular. At the close of this study-period, the annual Bird-Naming Contest was held. During February and March there were lectures by Jack Miner, Carveth Wells, and William Finley, sponsored by the Outdoor League (of which the Bird Club is an active part.) Our bird census of over 150 since January 1, 1929, contains more unusual species than ever before.

The early morning walks, starting on Arbor Day, continued with four trips weekly at 6.30 A.M., under expert leadership. The inspiring quarterly meetings, when personal work for the quarter was received, culminated in an enthusiastic annual meeting in June, held in a bird rendezvous on the shores of a Pocono Mountain trout-stream. Following a late afternoon walk and dinner at a fishermen's inn, the business meeting was conducted. Some remained for a breakfast of native trout and a morning bird-walk through a song-filled woodland.—(Miss) ELEANOR P. JONES, *Secretary*.

**Southern Pines (N. C.) Bird Club.**—Our Club held fourteen regular meetings, beginning February 14 and ending the last of May. Each week a hunt of an hour and a quarter in woods and fields began at 9 A.M. and was followed by a meeting for business and bird-study; many interesting programs were given. During the season we had 33 members, and many guests came weekly.

Mrs. Gladys Gordon Fry, of Montclair, N. J., gave two informal bird-talks and conducted one early morning hunt, when 33 species were listed. She was made honorary member of the Club. Master Scout Badges were

awarded to two members for identification of 100 birds or over, two First Class Badges for 75 or over, and three won Second Class Badges for 50 or more birds. There were listed 94 species and 120 individuals, which includes females and immatures. The Club rule is that no bird is counted officially unless identified by two members on sight.—(Miss) ANNE BARTLETT, *Secretary*.

**Spokane (Wash.) Bird Club.**—Our Club meets on the last Tuesday evening of each month. Field-trips are made weekly, and each spring a trip is made to the Grand Coulee during the spring migration. Young people are urged to attend the meetings and walks, and some of the high school students have given interesting reports. During the summer some of our members spent their vacations in the mountains of Canada or in the Northwest. Trips of many hundred miles result in varied reports of desert, water, and mountain birds. Our members are often called upon to speak before various groups, and although our membership is about 30, our influence is greater than our numbers.—MRS. GEORGE A. DOWNS, *Secretary*.

**Stanton (Maine) Bird Club.**—Our membership, in our eleventh year, including four classes, Active, Associate, Honorary, and Benevolent, totals 365. Two good friends have given us \$500 to further our 'worthy objects.' Our regular meetings, spring morning and vesper walks and field meetings have been well attended. We have built a dam in our sanctuary, Thorncrag, which will store water for a good-sized pool.

Two of our members attended the Winthrop Packard Bird Study Camp at Bar Harbor. We have begun the planting of a double row of Japanese crabs on the college campus as a memorial to our namesake, Professor Stanton. We have been given, in the adjoining town of Monmouth, 132 acres of woodland, including a small pond, as a Memorial Sanctuary to Mary A. Davis. The newspapers generously give us much space for reports of our activities and the bird-notes and nature observations of our members. In this way we reach many people outside our Club and interest others in wild-life conservation.—MRS. C. E. NORTON, *Secretary*.

**Staten Island (N. Y.) Bird Club.**—Our activities have included monthly walks which now have been regularly repeated for ten years. Three evening lectures have been given for adults by Carol Stryker, 'How to Know the Birds'; Oliver P. Medsger, 'Some Experiences with Birds'; and S. H. Chubb, 'Sea Birds of Matinicus and Gaspe.' Lectures for children were given in the Staten Island Museum by Mr. Stryker on the afternoons of October 5, 1928, and March 15, 1929. He also spoke on April 29 and May 2 at public schools Nos. 14 and 40. All the lectures were illustrated with lantern slides. The Club, in conjunction with local tribes of the Woodcraft League, has continued to maintain winter feeding-stations for birds, and has also provided several of its



members with bird-houses. An interesting feature of this year's walks was the excellent view obtained of Nighthawks on September 8, one of which, resting on a telephone wire, was remarkably placed for study. The President of the Club, William T. Davis, was fortunate in hearing a Mockingbird on July 2, of which he has furnished the following memorandum:

"While Mockingbirds have been known to breed on Staten Island, and from time to time stray individuals are reported, their occurrence so far north is nevertheless of much interest. Lately a male became well known to the residents near the entrance to Cedar Grove Beach, New Dorp, and his daily whereabouts and actions were matters to which some attention was paid. Even the bus drivers knew about the Mockingbird.

"On the morning of July 2, the writer had the privilege, through the courtesy of Dr. Charles W. Goodwin and Stafford C. Edwards, of listening to the Mockingbird singing from a telephone-pole. He was evidently interested in no particular locality and probably had no mate as he went through all the evolutions of a suitor, spreading one wing while hopping sidewise along one of the cross-pieces on the pole, or flying up into the breeze a short distance, spreading his wings widely, and all the while singing as loudly as possible. The next morning, when, with Dr. James P. Chapin, we visited him once more, he was so cold that he did not sing, though tame enough to allow a near approach and the taking of a photograph."

The social features of this Club are among its attractions. Four of its walks this year have ended in entertainment by the President or some hospitable member, among whom were Mrs. Christopher Steadman, Mrs. Frank Rydstrom, and Mrs. Walter T. Ligh. The pleasure of its indoor meetings is often enhanced by the inspection of albums in which photographs of each walk are preserved.—CHARLES W. LENG, *Secretary*.

**Sussex County (N. J.) Nature Study Club.**—Our Club listed 130 birds in the County, 26 of these Warblers, during last year. Two rare birds of passage were recorded, the Northern Phalarope and Barrow's Golden-eye. This year large flocks of American Egrets have been seen around our lakes, while heretofore they have seldom been seen, and then but one or two. The Club has done everything possible concerning legislation for bird protection.—(Miss) ELLEN CONNELL, *Secretary*.

**Ulster (Pa.) Nature Club.**—We are pleased to report the appearance of the Hooded and Blue-winged Warblers in this locality the present year. Both were seen and fully identified by some of our nature-students, and these birds remained for several minutes in a fine position for observation. A close scrutiny established the identity of both. Last year, we found the Kentucky Warbler in our bird sanctuary and were looking forward to seeing him again this year, but a cat saw him first.—(Miss) MARTHA A. McMORRAN, *Secretary*.

**Vassar (N. Y.) Wake Robin Club.**—The Club is composed of faculty and students of Vassar College interested in bird-study and the protection and feeding of birds. The past year it numbered 24 members. During the winter, feeding-stations were maintained at various points on the college campus. The members took turns supplying these with seed and cracked corn. After the first of April, bird-walks were held one morning a week in bits of woods on the edge of the campus. These were often joined by interested members of the college not belonging to the Club. Early in May the Club made an all-day pilgrimage to 'Slabsides,' the cabin of John Burroughs. In spite of a storm, which made birding difficult for a time, quite a number of birds were seen. At the end of the season it was decided, because of the rather small membership of the Club, to make it a department of the Vassar Outing Club. Bird-study and feeding of birds will continue but as a part of the Outing Club activities. —(Miss) HELEN H. LIPPINCOTT, *Secretary*.

**Watkins Glen (N. Y.) Bird Club.**—We continue to hold our ten monthly meetings. These include three picnic dinners and a Christman party. During the migration season we had an early morning breakfast and bird-walk. At the May meeting, Dr. Eaton, from Hobart College, talked to the Club about Potter Swamp and how to tell birds with similar markings. Mrs. Elmore had a Cardinal at her feeding-station all the winter, the same as the previous year. The President, Miss Helfer, has started a Junior Audubon Bird Club of 18 members.—(Mrs.) CARRIE L. BUTTON, *Secretary*.

**West Chester (Pa.) Bird Club.**—Our work the past year has been unique, in that bird-study has been pursued in distant regions by several members and their reports have formed parts of various regular meetings. Mr. Charles Pennock told of the study of 'Hérons and their Kindred' in Florida; Dr. J. W. Harshberger of 'Storks and Other Flying Things' observed in North Africa; Hohn T. Emlen, Jr., of 'Birds in Hayti and San Domingo' during the summer of 1927; Dr. J. C. Johnson of 'Birds of the Rocky Mountains'; Mr. Arthur Kelley of bird-life in southern United States during his work of locating *latex* plants for Thomas Edison.

Work on water-birds has been done intensively by several members. Field-trips have been conducted for pupils in many grades in the public schools. Club members have lectured on the commonest land-birds to many organizations of children.

Christmas Bird Census is taken by a large committee from the Club. Efforts have been made to further legislation in regard to establishing inviolate bird sanctuaries and providing funds for their maintenance. The annual pilgrimage this year was taken to Point Pleasant, Pa. This gave records of birds along the Delaware River on May 17. On June 22, a trip was taken to the first Audubon home at Mill Grove on the Schuylkill River. Full reports of all

meetings are published in *The Daily Local News* and the community is thus educated along ornithological lines.—(Miss) LILIAN W. PIERCE, *Secretary*.

**Wyncote (Pa.) Bird Club.**—As our neighborhood becomes better acquainted with birds, and our Club membership grows, the experience meetings increase in value. We again had the privilege of hearing Dr. George M. Sutton, who spoke in September, on 'Conservation of Wild Life in Pennsylvania.' At later meetings, Charles P. Shoffner gave us another of his stimulating lectures; Edward Avis delighted us anew with his famous recital; and a first-hand account of the Bok Sanctuary, Florida, illustrated with motion pictures, was brought us by Edward S. Burrell, of the firm that built the Singing Tower.

At other meetings, W. R. Walters told of life at Camp Wyonegonic, Moose Pond, Maine; Howard T. Hallowell showed motion pictures taken in Pennsylvania and Florida; and our Officers gave appropriate talks, illustrated with specimens and slides. Junior members were featured on three programs. Alan H. Reed, Jr., described the bird-life of a Wyoming ranch, and Girl Scouts and the pupils of Abington Friends' School contributed largely to the success of two evenings. Several bird-walks were taken in May, and the December census, was made by a party led by Second Vice-President, Herbert H. Wills, and the writer. Unforgettable were our frequent visits to Briar Bush, the home of our President, Mrs. Florence C. Griscom. Our meetings and walks are instructive and inspirational, but much of the real interest in birds in this district—the interest that manifests itself by actual work in their behalf—is due to the incomparable object lesson that Briar Bush gives in the entertainment of birds.—EDWARD H. PARRY, *Vice-President*.





## Report of Robert Cushman Murphy, Treasurer

JOHN H. KOCH & COMPANY, Certified Public Accountants  
55 Liberty Street, New York

THE AUDIT COMMITTEE,

October 24, 1929.

National Association of Audubon Societies, Inc.,  
1974 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

*Gentlemen:* Having audited the books, accounts and records of the National Association of Audubon Societies, Inc., for the fiscal year ended October 19, 1929, we present herewith the following Exhibits and Schedules:

EXHIBIT A—BALANCE SHEET AS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, OCTOBER 19, 1929.

EXHIBIT B—GENERAL OPERATING STATEMENT.

EXHIBIT C—SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

SCHEDULE 1—INVESTMENTS.

SCHEDULE 2—GENERAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

SCHEDULE 3—PERMANENT FUND OF 1922.

SCHEDULE 4—INTERNATIONAL BIRD PROTECTION FUND.

SCHEDULE 5—EGRET PROTECTION FUND.

SCHEDULE 6—CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL FUND.

SCHEDULE 7—BUILDING FUND.

SCHEDULE 8—PAUL J. RAINEY FUND.

SCHEDULE 9—PAUL J. RAINEY ENDOWMENT FUND.

SCHEDULE 10—ROOSEVELT SANCTUARY FUND.

SCHEDULE 11—GAME REFUGE BILL FUND.

SCHEDULE 12—GOLF CLUB SANCTUARY FUND.

SCHEDULE 13—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

All disbursements made from the various funds were verified by approved vouchers and the balances on deposit were substantiated by certificates received from the depositories.

An examination was made of all mortgages and securities. Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy and Mr. Samuel T. Carter, Jr., were in attendance at the safe deposit vault at the time of the examination.

Submitting the foregoing, we are, Very truly yours,

JOHN H. KOCH & COMPANY, *Certified Public Accountants*

T. GILBERT PEARSON, President,  
National Association of Audubon Societies.  
1974 Broadway, New York City.

NEW YORK, October 29, 1929.

*Dear Sir:* We have examined report submitted by John H. Koch & Company, certified public accountants, of the National Association of Audubon Societies, for the year ended October 19, 1929. The accounts show balance sheets of October 19, 1929, and income and expense account for the year ending the same date. Vouchers and paid checks have been examined by them in connection with all disbursements, and also the securities in the Safe Deposit Company.

Yours very truly,

ALEXANDER WETMORE  
WILLIAM P. WHARTON

*Auditing Committee*

# National Association of Audubon Societies, Incorporated

## Balance Sheet as at Close of Business October 19, 1929

## Exhibit A

## ASSETS

<i>Cash on Hand and in Banks</i> (Schedule 13).....	\$58,339 28
<i>Investments—</i>	
Real Estate Mortgages.....	\$964,400 00
Domestic Corporation Bonds.....	222,136 50
Domestic Corporation Stocks.....	780 00
U. S. Government Obligations.....	1,038 76
Foreign Government Obligations.....	55,367 50
<i>Total Investments</i> (Schedule 1).....	1,243,722 76
<i>Furniture and Office Equipment—</i>	
General Fund (Nominal Value).....	1 00
<i>Boats and Gasoline Engines—Paul J. Rainey Fund</i> .....	6,365 78
<i>Realty:</i>	
<i>Purchased—</i>	
Bird Island—Orange Lake, Fla.....	\$250 20
Buzzard Island, S. C.....	300 00
	<u>\$550 20</u>
<i>Donated—</i>	
Paul J. Rainey Tract, La. (Nominal Value).....	\$1 00
Roosevelt Sanctuary Tract, N. Y. (Nominal Value).....	1 00
	<u>2 00</u>
	552 20
<i>Bronze Group—Roosevelt Sanctuary</i> .....	10,000 00
<i>Inventory—</i>	
Color Process Plates (Nominal Value).....	\$500 00
Audubon Bird Cards.....	9,195 00
	<u>9,695 00</u>
<i>Prepaid Interest on Investments</i> .....	423 59
	<u><u>\$1,329,099 61</u></u>

## LIABILITIES

*Endowment Funds—*

General Endowment Fund (Schedule 2).....	\$762,943 37	
Mary Dutcher Memorial Fund.....	7,737 70	
Laura Norcross Marrs Fund.....	25,000 00	
Permanent Fund 1922 (Schedule 3).....	201,794 30	
Roosevelt Sanctuary Endowment Fund.....	1,070 00	
Cornelius A. Wood Endowment Fund.....	5,200 70	
Paul J. Rainey Endowment Fund (Schedule 9).....	170,000 00	
		<hr/> \$1,173,746 07

*Special Funds—*

International Bird Protection Fund (Schedule 4).....	\$2,395 26	
Egret Protection Fund (Schedule 5).....	6,061 74	
Children's Educational Fund (Schedule 6).....	13,417 55	
Building Fund (Schedule 7).....	79,680 58	
Paul J. Rainey Fund (Schedule 8).....	20,184 32	
Roosevelt Sanctuary Fund (Schedule 10).....	2,051 10	
Game Refuge Bill Fund (Schedule 11) .....	80 26	
Roosevelt Memorial Fund.....	10,000 00	
Sheldon Antelope Sanctuary Fund.....	950 00	
Golf Club Sanctuary Fund (Schedule 12).....	532 73	

135,353 54

*Reserve for Contingencies.....*

15,000 00

*Surplus—*

Balance October 19, 1928.....	\$5,000 00	
Add: Balance for the year ended October 19, 1929 (General Operations) (Exhibit B).....	3,086 79	

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\$8,086 79

Less: Transfer to General Endowment Fund (Schedule 2).....	3,086 79	
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*Balance October 19, 1929.....*

5,000 00

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\$1,329,099 61

## Exhibit B

## GENERAL OPERATING STATEMENT

*Income:*

Members' Dues.....	\$41,410 00
Contributions.....	8,649 75
Income from Investments.....	40,923 79

*Total Income*..... \$90,983 54

*Expenses:*

*Warden Salaries—General*..... \$2,025 04

*Educational Effort—*

Administrative Expenses.....\$13,930 76

BIRD-LORE, Copies to Members..... 8,623 27

BIRD-LORE, Extra Pages Annual Report..... 2,754 72

*Contributions:*

National Committee on Wild Life Legislation.....\$1,345 00

California Audubon Society..... 100 00

Investigating Grouse Disease..... 100 00

1,545 00

Artist Drawings..... 490 00

Electros, Half-Tones, Prints and Negatives..... 840 21

Field Agents' Salaries and Expenses..... 1,041 23

Game Protection..... 393 74

Library..... 402 72

Printing—Office and Field Agents'..... 875 70

Exhibition Expense..... 107 36

31,004 71

*General Expenses—*

Addressograph Plates..... \$123 12

Annual Meeting Expense..... 614 00

Auditing..... 300 00

Electric Light..... 156 17

Envelopes and Supplies..... 1,942 89

Insurance..... 325 16

Legal Services..... 910 00

Multigraphing..... 30 60

Office Assistants..... 20,383 44

Office Rent..... 3,402 00

Postage..... 1,435 86

Publicity and Development..... 19,306 79

Telephone and Telegrams..... 648 06

Depreciation on Furniture and Fixtures..... 361 65

Miscellaneous Expense..... 881 41

50,821 15

*Total Expense*..... 83,850 90

\$7,132 64

*Deduct:* Furniture and Fixtures written off to Nominal Value of \$1..... 4,045 85

*Balance from General Operations—Carried to Surplus (Exhibit A)*..... \$3,086 79



## Exhibit C

## SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

*Sales:*

Audubon Bird Cards.....	\$6,884 68
BIRD-LORE Subscriptions.....	901 30
Bird Books.....	3,064 91
Bulletins.....	148 70
Cabinets.....	387 89
Charts.....	1,361 00
Educational Leaflets.....	5,706 00
Field Glasses.....	1,973 59
Slides.....	1,585 00

*Total Sales*..... \$22,013 07

*Expenses:**Purchases:*

Cost of Bird Cards Sold.....	\$2,793 50
Royalty on Cards paid to Artist.....	355 78
BIRD-LORE.....	371 00
Bird Books.....	1,926 03
Charts.....	1,002 00
Educational Leaflets.....	3,554 85
Field Glasses.....	1,585 28
Slides.....	1,054 64
	<hr/> \$12,643 08

*Sundry Expenses:*

Advertising Cards and Supplies.....	\$1,594 78
Boxes and Labels for Bird Cards.....	610 18
Envelopes and Office Supplies.....	129 53
Postage and Expressage.....	1,455 43
Rent of Office.....	1,356 00
Salaries of Supply Clerks.....	3,393 84
Miscellaneous.....	20 78
	<hr/> 8,560 54

*Total Expenses*..... 21,203 62

*Net Profit for Year*—Transferred to Building Fund (Schedule 7)..... \$809 45

## Schedule 1

## INVESTMENTS

	Total Investments	Real Estate Mortgages	Domestic Corporation Bonds	U. S. Government Obligations	Foreign Government Obligations	Domestic Corpor'n Capital Stock
General Endowment Fund.....	\$750,238 01	\$628,150 00	\$109,208 25	\$1,038 76	\$11,061 00	\$780 00
Mary Dutcher Me- morial Fund.....	7,000 00	7,000 00				
Laura Norcross Marrs Fund.....	25,000 00	25,000 00				
Permanent Fund 1922.	200,875 50	160,750 00	22,876 50		17,249 00	
Roosevelt Sanctuary Endowment Fund..	952 75		952 75			
Cornelius A. Wood Endowment Fund..	5,010 00		5,010 00			
Building Fund.....	70,611 25	17,500 00	36,248 75		16,862 50	
Paul J. Rainey En- dowment Fund....	169,035 25	111,000 00	47,840 25		10,195 00	
Reserve for Contin- gencies Invested...	15,000 00	15,000 00				
<i>Total per (Exhibit A) ..</i>	<u>\$1,243,722 76</u>	<u>\$964,400 00</u>	<u>\$222,136 50</u>	<u>\$1,038 76</u>	<u>\$55,367 50</u>	<u>\$780 00</u>

## Schedule 2

## GENERAL ENDOWMENT FUND

<i>Balance of Fund, October 19, 1928.....</i>	\$698,004 86
<i>Income:</i>	
Life Memberships and Patron.....	\$23,900 00
Gifts.....	2,153 00
Bequests.....	35,788 42
Sale of BIRD-LORE.....	10 30
	<u>61,851 72</u>
	\$759,856 58
<i>Add: Surplus on General Operations (Exhibit A).....</i>	<u>3,086 79</u>
<i>Balance of Fund, October 19, 1929 (Exhibit A).....</i>	<u>\$762,943 37</u>
<i>Made up as follows:</i>	
Invested in Securities.....	\$750,238 01
Available for Use.....	12,705 36
	<u>\$762,943 37</u>

## Schedule 3

## PERMANENT FUND OF 1922

- For (1) The education of the general public in the knowledge and value of useful and beautiful and interesting forms of wild life;
- (2) The actual protection and perpetuation of such forms of wild life on suitable breeding and other reservations;
- (3) Protecting and maintaining adequate protection for such forms of wild life in all parts of the Western Hemisphere;
- Or (4) For any one of these purposes.

## STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 19, 1929

Balance of Fund, October 19, 1928.. .. .		\$201,794 30
<i>Income:</i>		
Interest on Real Estate Mortgages.....	\$8,921 87	
Interest on Domestic Corporation Bonds.....	1,150 00	
Interest on Foreign Government Obligations.....	855 62	
		<u>10,927 49</u>
		\$212,721 79
<i>Disbursements:</i>		
Transfer of Income to Children's Educational Fund (Schedule 6).....		<u>10,927 49</u>
Balance of Fund, October 19, 1929 (Exhibit A).....		<u><u>\$201,794 30</u></u>
<i>Made up as follows:</i>		
Cash in Bank.....	\$918 80	
Invested in Securities.....	200,875 50	
		<u><u>\$201,794 30</u></u>

## INTERNATIONAL BIRD PROTECTION FUND

## Schedule 4

Balance of Fund, October 19, 1928.....		\$7,000 92
<i>Income:</i>		
Contributions.....		<u>815 00</u>
		\$7,815 92
<i>Disbursements:</i>		
Contribution for European Bird Protection.....	\$275 00	
Printing Second Edition of Bulletin.....	2,232 75	
Distributing Second Edition of Bulletin.....	674 74	
Clerical Assistance Photographs and Miscellaneous.....	1,575 94	
Supplies sent to Members of International Committee.....	186 81	
Advanced to European Secretary on account of Expenses.....	300 00	
		<u>5,245 24</u>
		\$2,570 68
Deduct: Office Furniture written off.....		<u>175 42</u>
Balance of Fund, October 19, 1929 (Exhibit A).....		<u><u>\$2,395 26</u></u>
<i>Made up as follows:</i>		
Cash in Bank.....	\$2,395 26	
		<u><u>\$2,395 26</u></u>

## Schedule 5

## EGRET PROTECTION FUND

<i>Balance Unexpended October 19, 1928.</i> .....	\$411 82
<i>Receipts:</i>	
Contributions.....	8,929 50
	<hr/>
	\$9,341 32
<i>Disbursements:</i>	
Egret Wardens' Salaries and Expenses.....	3,279 58
<i>Balance Unexpended October 19, 1929 (Exhibit A).</i> .....	<u>\$6,061 74</u>

## Schedule 6

## CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL FUND

<i>Balance unexpended October 19, 1928.</i> .....	\$9,839 78
<i>Income:</i>	
Contributions.....	\$25,417 00
Junior Members' Fees.....	34,657 20
	<hr/>
	60,074 20
	<hr/>
	\$69,913 98
<i>Transfer of Income from Permanent Fund of 1922 (Schedule 3)</i> .....	10,927 49
	<hr/>
	\$80,841 47
<i>Disbursements:</i>	
Administrative Expense.....	\$1,500 00
BRD-LORE to Junior Clubs.....	6,156 00
Buttons to Junior Clubs.....	2,976 00
Drawings.....	295 00
Cartage and Expressage.....	94 18
Electro Blocks and Half-Tones.....	1,068 45
Field Agents' Salaries and Expenses.....	12,695 09
Office Rent.....	1,056 00
Office Supplies.....	425 03
Postage on Circulars and Literature.....	10,800 00
Printed Circulars to Teachers.....	1,403 10
Printed Envelopes.....	467 70
Printed Leaflet Units for Junior Members.....	13,680 00
Reports and Publicity.....	2,716 68
Soliciting for Junior Members.....	267 75
Stenographic and Clerical Work.....	8,823 88
Summer School Course.....	100 00
Miscellaneous.....	570 48
Work in Schools of Alaska.....	2,278 58
Depreciation—Furniture and Fixtures.....	50 00
	<hr/>
	67,423 92
	<hr/>
<i>Balance unexpended October 19, 1929 (Exhibit A).</i> .....	<u>\$13,417 55</u>



## Schedule 7

## BUILDING FUND

Balance of Fund October 19, 1928..... \$58,087 87

## Income:

Contributions.....	\$17,941 72
Interest on Real Estate Mortgages.....	638 06
Interest on Domestic Corporation Bonds.....	1,115 20
Interest on Foreign Government Obligations.....	885 00
Interest on Bank Balance.....	203 28
	<hr/> 20,783 26

Transfer of Profit from Supply Department (Exhibit C)..... 809 45

Balance of Fund October 19, 1929 (Exhibit A)..... \$79,680 58

## Made up as follows:

Cash in Bank.....	\$9,048 70
Invested in Securities.....	70,611 25
Accrued Interest on Investments Prepaid.....	20 63
	<hr/> \$79,680 58

## Schedule 8

## PAUL J. RAINEY FUND

Balance of Fund October 19, 1928..... \$19,288 45

## Income:

Rentals of Sanctuary.....	\$16,234 46
Interest on Bank Balance.....	335 29
	<hr/> 16,569 75
	<u>\$35,858 20</u>

## Disbursements:

Salaries and Expenses of Superintendent and Assistants.....	\$7,334 32
Duck Food.....	195 00
Gasoline for Patrol Boats.....	670 32
Lumber.....	344 18
Repairs and Improvements on Boats.....	519 24
Survey Expenses.....	1,146 36
Miscellaneous Purchases.....	535 62
Insurance and Taxes.....	2,249 33
Legal Services.....	350 00
	<hr/> 13,344 37

Deduct: Furnishings at Sanctuary written off..... 744 43

Transfer of Income from Paul J. Rainey Endowment Fund (Schedule 9)..... \$21,769 40

Less: Transfer to Paul J. Rainey Endowment Fund (Schedule 9) .... 8,414 92

Balance of Fund October 19, 1929 (Exhibit A)..... \$30,184 32

## Made up as follows:

Realty Donated (Nominal Value).....	\$1 00
Invested in Boats and Engines.....	6,365 78
Cash in Bank.....	13,817 54
	<hr/> \$20,184 32

## PAUL J. RAINEY ENDOWMENT FUND

## Schedule 9

Balance of Fund October 19, 1928.....	\$160,000 00
Transfer of Part of Paul J. Rainey Fund (Schedule 8).....	10,000 00
	<u>\$170,000 00</u>

## Income:

Interest on Real Estate Mortgages.....	\$6,225 26
Interest on Domestic Corporation Bonds.....	1,605 81
Interest on Bank Balances.....	58 85
Interest on Foreign Government Obligations.....	525 00
	<u>8,414 92</u>

\$178,414 92

Less: Transferred to Paul J. Rainey Fund (Schedule 8).....

8,414 92

Balance of Fund October 19, 1929 (Exhibit A).....

\$170,000 00

## Made up as follows:

Cash in Bank.....	\$964 75
Invested in Securities.....	169,035 25

\$170,000 00

## Schedule 10

## ROOSEVELT SANCTUARY FUND

Balance of Fund October 19, 1928.....	\$383 16
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## Income:

Contributions.....	\$6,638 29
Interest from Roosevelt Endowment Fund Investments.....	50 00
	<u>6,688 29</u>
	\$7,071 45

## Disbursements:

Rent of Audubon House.....	\$120 00
Salary and Expense of Agent in Charge.....	4,023 73
Publicity.....	519 59
Miscellaneous Expense in Connection with Sanctuary.....	188 03
	<u>4,851 35</u>

\$2,220 10

Deduct: Furniture written off.....

169 00

Balance of Fund October 19, 1929 (Exhibit A).....

\$2,051 10

## Made up as follows:

Cash in Bank.....	\$2,050 10
Realty Donated (Nominal Value).....	1 00

\$2,051 10

## Schedule 11

## GAME REFUGE BILL FUND

Balance unexpended October 19, 1928.....	\$189 70
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## Disbursements:

Printing.....	\$46 15
Traveling Expense of Workers.....	63 29
	<u>109 44</u>

Balance unexpended October 19, 1929 (Exhibit A).....

\$80 26

## Schedule 12

## GOLF CLUB SANCTUARY FUND

*Receipts:*

Contribution .....	\$1,000 00
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*Disbursements:*

Office Rent .....	\$150 00
Printing and Postage .....	39 91
Miscellaneous .....	24 36
Clerical Assistance .....	253 00
	<hr/> 467 27

Balance unexpended October 19, 1929 (Exhibit A) .....	<u>\$532 73</u>
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## Schedule 13

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Cash Balance October 19, 1928 .....	\$57,940 44
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*Receipts:*

General Fund Income .....	\$112,996 61
International Bird Protection Fund .....	815 00
Egret Protection Fund .....	8,929 50
Permanent Fund of 1922 .....	10,927 49
Children's Educational Fund .....	60,074 20
Building Fund .....	20,783 26
Paul J. Rainey Fund .....	16,569 75
Paul J. Rainey Endowment Fund .....	8,414 92
Roosevelt Sanctuary Fund .....	6,688 29
General Endowment Fund .....	61,851 72
Cornelius A. Wood Endowment Fund .....	62 50
Sheldon Antelope Sanctuary Fund .....	950 00
Golf Club Sanctuary Fund .....	1,000 00
Total Receipts .....	<hr/> 310,063 24

*Disbursements:*

	<hr/> \$368,003 68
General Fund .....	\$105,054 52
International Bird Protection Fund .....	5,245 24
Egret Protection Fund .....	3,279 58
Children's Educational Fund .....	67,423 92
Paul J. Rainey Fund .....	13,344 37
Roosevelt Sanctuary Fund .....	4,851 35
Game Refuge Bill Fund .....	109 44
Golf Club Sanctuary Fund .....	467 27
New Investments Made .....	\$118,177 25
Less: Investments Matured .....	11,542 50
	<hr/> 106,634 75
Net Prepaid Interest .....	110 46
Net Increase of Bird Card Inventory .....	3,143 50
Total Disbursements .....	<hr/> 309,664 40

Cash Balance October 19, 1929 (Exhibit A) .....	<u>\$58,339 28</u>
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